NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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CHINA

NOTICE

The following Regulations, made by His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, and hereby declared to be urgent, are published for general information.

(Signed)

H. M. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN,
His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador.
Shanghai, September 10, 1937.

KING'S REGULATIONS MADE UNDER ARTICLE 209 OF THE "CHINA ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1925," AS AMENDED BY "THE CHINA (AMENDMENT) ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1937."

No. 3 of 1937

1. In the construction of these Regulations the following words shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, that is to say:—

"Ambassador" shall mean His Majesty's Ambassador in China and shall include Charge d'Affaires or other chief diplomatic representative.

"Consul-General" shall include any Consular Officer acting temporarily, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as or for a Consul-General.

"British Banks" shall mean all corporations, partnerships and individuals carrying on the business of banking within the Consular District of Shanghai and subject to the jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China.

2. (a) Any day declared by the Ambassador, or by His Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghai, by notice previously given in writing under his hand, to be a bank holiday within the Consular District of Shanghai shall within that district be deemed to be a bank holiday within the meaning and for the purposes of Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Bank Holidays Act, 1871, which shall be applied accordingly to all British Banks.

(b) A copy of every notice given under this section shall, so long as these Regulations are in force, be kept exhibited in the public offices of the Consulate at Shanghai and shall there be open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times.

(c) A copy of any notice purporting to be given under these Regulations, certified under the hand of the Ambassador or under the hand and Consular Seal of one of His Majesty's Consular Officers in China, shall be conclusive evidence of the due giving of such notice.

3. "The Shanghai Emergency Bank Holiday Regulations, 1937" are hereby repealed.

4. These Regulations may be cited as "The Shanghai Emergency Bank Holiday (Revising) Regulations, 1937."

(Signed)

H. M. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN,
His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador.
Shanghai, September 10, 1937. 9699

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION
No. 1610

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, in accordance with Government instructions the export, including re-export, abroad of potatoes and sweet potatoes is prohibited.

CHU CHANG-NIEN,
Superintendent of Customs.
L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, September 11, 1937.

DEN DANSKE TENNISKLUB

Saesonen 1937 afsluttes i Dag. Slutkampen om Klubbens Mesterskab vil, hvis Vejret tillader, blive spillet K1. 3.30.

Paa Grund af Situationen vil der ikke blive afholdt nogen Afslutningsfest, men Klubben haaber, at de Medlemmer, der kan, vil komme tilstede til Slutkampen og Praemieuddelingen.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the year ending December 31, 1937, at the rate of Two Dollar Cents Local Currency per share to be paid to Shareholders on record on Thursday, September 30, 1937.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from September 20 to 30, 1937, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, September 11, 1937. 9687

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

LESTER CHINESE HOSPITAL

Miss Adlam has returned and is working for the Lester Chinese Hospital Women's Auxiliary at Room 334, Lester Chinese Hospital, Shantung Road. Please write or call rather than telephone. -1765

BOMBING OF SHANGHAI

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The September issue of "The China Sky Clipper"—now on sale at all bookstores—contains an exclusive interview with the pilot of the bomber that first wrecked Shanghai.

Costing but $1 per copy the September issue contains this and many other articles of interest.

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Hongkong Typhoon Scenes
Aurora Univ. Emergency Hospital
French Concession Defences
Sino-Japanese Battle in Whangpoo
In West Hongkew
Yangtszepoo Evacuations

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

Obtainable from Watson's

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By kind permission of S.M.C., the Committee of Union Church have arranged for a Service This Morning at 10.45 in Bubbling Well Chapel.

C. WILFRID ALLAN,
Acting Minister.
9677

Mme J. B. AUDIGIER

Officier d'Académie

wishes to inform parents that she will be pleased to accept students for temporary classes until the re-opening of the schools. Mme Audigier is also ready to resume private French lessons. Evening classes for foreigners (adults) will be open in October. 1263 Rue Lafayette, Telephone 77454 . -1706

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SONTAY—will discharge at Haiphong
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CIE. DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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1937 EDITION

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WILL those who have taken private 16 mm movie pictures from the warfare and bombing of Shanghai be kind enough as to telephone to Dr. Miorini 30323 (4-6) for confidential exchange of copies. -1824

GENTLEMAN leaving on Fourteenth for Hongkong and coming back on Twenty-fourth, will take charge of any kind of confidential mission, financial, commercial or private. Please telephone 75899 Sunday and Monday, between 9-10 a.m. and 2-3 p.m. -1819

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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

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of
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"The task of apartment hunting will be reduced to a minimum by perusing the long list of apartment houses contained in the July edition of the Hong List."—*China Press.*

"It has been revised with the care which has become almost a tradition, and is as complete a register of residents, agents, hongs, as mortal man could devise. Its chief claim to popularity is not its compactness, nor its comprehensiveness, but its *reliability.* The volume has been brought up to date, and no business house in the city can afford to be without a copy of 'The Shanghai Directory' at hand. The little Red Riding Hood of the Bund publications merits praise, and deservedly gets it."—*The Shipping Review and Shipping and Engineering.*

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE VOLUNTEERS

Devotion of Members

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—An S.V.C. Service Committee has been formed consisting of, Major Hans Berents (Chairman), Dean Trivett, Father Jacquinot and Mr. John McNeill (Hon. Secretary), for the purpose of rendering such service as many be required and possible to regular members of the Corps, whose homes are in the affected areas, and who responded immediately to the call of duty upon the mobilization of the Corps and thus had no opportunity to save their personal effects.

The immediate objects which the Committee has in view are:—

(1). To assist in extricating from the affected areas essential civilian clothing etc., if premises are intact.

(2). To equip with essential civilian clothing etc. those who are unprovided.

The Committee also has in view the possibility of providing temporary accommodation for those who would otherwise be homeless on demobilization of the Corps.

Funds will be necessary for the attainment of these objects, and, while the Committee find it impossible at this stage in its activities to gauge with any accuracy the sum which will be required, it is felt that, as some contributions have already been received, a subscription list should be opened for those who care to contribute.

The Committee appreciates that, in times like the present emergency, there are numerous calls upon the purses of the public, but is confident that members of the general community and particularly past and present members of the Corps will wish to recognize in a tangible way the devotion to public duty which has placed some members of the Corps in a difficult and unhappy position.

Contributions to the fund opened by this Committee may be sent to any member of the Committee or to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Separate receipts will be given for all contributions, and, while acknowledgments will also be made in the press, it is not proposed to publish the names of contributors.

F. R. W. GRAHAM, COL.
Commandant, S.V.C.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

FOREIGN PROPERTY

China's Object Lesson

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—When the Japanese people evacuated Hankow and Tsingtao they left their factories, godowns and other properties in the care of the Chinese authorities who duly took them over and undertook to give them full protection. The Chinese have therefore given due consideration to the properties of their aggressors who have so relentlessly and indiscriminately bombed and shelled Chinese civilian population.

Was there any real need anywhere in China for the Japanese to send their soldiers to protect their properties? Those they have voluntarily left in Chinese custody without a single Japanese bluejacket to stand guard over them, seem to be quite safe and no harm has come to them.

But what of those valuable goods of every description owned by foreign neutrals and stored in the various godowns in the Yangtsepoo districts? Don't they deserve any consideration from the Japanese at all? A part of them has been destroyed by fire caused by bombing, shelling and even incendiarism. Must the foreign cargoes remaining up to now unharmed also be destroyed?

Ought not the Japanese to accede to the foreign authorities' request of handing the godown district over to their forces who undertake to protect Japanese lives and properties therein? Ought not the Japanese to permit the foreign owners of these goods to send Indian and/or Russian, if not Chinese watchmen into the said district to look after their cargoes, particularly against fire hazards, for the manned godowns could be then provided with chemical fire extinguishers. With their own people on the spot these goods can be the better protected, not only against fire but also against vandalism and pillage.

If the Japanese will only remember the consideration the Chinese have given to their goods perhaps they will realize that there is no actual need to protect things Japanese by landing parties and that there is need of giving some consideration to the goods of foreign neutrals who should have a chance to protect their goods or to remove them away to safer shores.

NOSIC.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

THOSE BROADCASTS

Wild Stories by Wireless

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I wonder if any of your readers have listened in to the arrant nonsense which is broadcast every evening at about 8.30 over a station of approximately 660 kilocycles. The speaker is a Chinese girl with an excellent command of the English language but how anybody in their senses would believe a word of the tripe she dishes out and how such a station is permitted to function, is quite beyond my comprehension. Here are some of the tit-bits I have gleaned during the last two broadcasts:—

1 Japanese destroyers appeared off the coast of Chekiang the other day somewhere south of Ningpo. To buffalo the villagers on the hilltops they flew Chinese flags. As soon as the populace started to shout and wave at them in welcome, they promptly opened fire and killed scores.

2 Somewhere up North (I forget the name of the place) the Japanese forces were ambushed and left 30,000 dead on the field.

3 Again off the coast — this time Swatow-way—seven Japanese destroyers appeared, captured a lot of fishermen, took them aboard and proceeded to inoculate them all with some sort of plague mixture and then turned them adrift on the land to infect their fellows.

4 Prominent local Japanese business men have wired to Tokyo demanding the recall and dismissal of Admiral Hasegawa because he has mucked up all the enterprises they have taken decades to build up.

5 During the Chinese air raid the other night (that was the night the plane was wobbling at an altitude of some 100 feet over the French Concession) "our warbirds" (she loves the word "warbirds") scored a direct hit on Jukong Wharf, killing 500 Japanese, then proceeded to Woosung where they sunk a destroyer after which they seriously disabled a modern cruiser.

Shanghai is difficult enough nowadays—can't something be done to stop this?

P. E. I.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

A QUOTATION

Chinese Translation Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Would some kind Chinese scholar please give me the Chinese translation of: "Absence makes the heart grow fonder."

Y. F. CHEN.

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

SUNGKIANG BOMBING

A Chinese Writer's View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—No doubt the declaration made by Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, the Minister of the Japanese Navy, in the Diet on September 6 that "it is totally unthinkable that the Imperial Japanese Navy should in any circumstances commit acts contrary to humanity," must have been made in all sincerity and command due respect. The interpretation on the part of Mr. Azuma of the British Note to Japan on the wounding of His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to China as meaning that "the Japanese army is a barbarous army, always bent on attacking non-combatants," must likewise be appreciated, inasmuch as in framing an interpretation that way, the gentleman seems to attempt to bring home what he veritably thinks to be an unequivocable but unfortunately ignored fact that the Japanese army is *not* a barbarous army and *never* bent on attacking non-combatants. Ironically enough, however, to the embarrassment of these responsible leaders, what their comrades have done and are keeping on doing here in this part of the world bears only too much of testimony to an antithesis diametrically opposite to the *bona-fides* underlying their assurances.

In succession to the blind attack on the British Ambassador, the horrible sight of a deliberate massacre of hundreds of civilians by Japanese bombers during an air raid on the Shanghai South Railway Station is yet fresh and vivid in the memory of this international metropolis. Now, at about thirty miles away from here, human history recorded another episode of homicidal mania making full use of modern implements of tremendous death-dealing.

September 8, 1937, was the day when a squadron of Japanese aircraft destroyed among other things five coaches of a train at Sungkiang Railway Station, carrying refugees fleeing from Shanghai. Preliminary investigation placed the death toll conservatively at 300, mostly women and children, while a far greater number were wounded. As Mayor O. K. Yui has poignantly pointed out, the train was on its way from Shanghai to Kashing and could not by any stretch of imagination be considered to be carrying reinforcements to Shanghai. An eye-witness reported that the casualties would not have been so heavy, had it not been for the employment of machine-guns by the Japanese airmen in mowing down those refugees who had managed to alight from the other coaches after the first one had been hit. That there were no Chinese troops nor any actual hostilities in progress in the vicinity, makes it impossible for any semblance of human being to understand the mentality with which the Japanese airmen selected the object. As experience tells, stories may be fabricated in due course by the author of the tragedy by way of worming the way out of responsibility. But at all events whoever lives under the sun can hardly be made to believe that death deliberately meted out in cold blood to non-combatants so far beyond the "war" area was meted justifiably.

In the present arrangement of things, military prowess threatens to remain the only effective means to settle issues between nations—and that, for an indefinite eon of time. Nevertheless, utmost precaution must be exercised even in time of declared war in letting alone as far as possible civilian lives, as practice of deliberate slaughter of non-combatants, if widely acquiesced in and reciprocally followed without let or hindrance, would in no time bring about the total annihilation of the human race. And it is this very precaution that differentiates humanity from the beasts of the jungle.

No wonder, all civilized nations in the world would wax indignant at the news of the feverish bloodthirst continually displayed by the Japanese military. Granting that this is no time to convict or to effect sanction on a militant nation who, to be concise, over-runs the territory of a neighbouring nation and calls it self-defence, would the world tolerate the blissful disregard of the "oldest and best-established rules of international law" and connive at the preliminary attempt towards the wholesale carnage of mankind?

T. WU

Shanghai, Sept. 9.

Theory of Terrorism

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With the killing of hundreds of Chinese civilians as a result of the bombing of a passenger train at Sungkiang by Japanese 'planes as reported in your paper on 9th inst., we have already on record the third major slaughter of Chinese non-combatants by Japanese war planes since the outbreak of the local hostilities. While the bitter memories of the heartrending events at the Shanghai South Railway Station and Peihsinching village are still fresh in our mind, we are now called on to thank our "friendly neighbour" for another cold-blooded massacre of our unarmed fellow countrymen on an unprecedented scale. Reports from independent sources bring to light the indisputable truth that in all the abovementioned cases the Japanese airmen deliberately and systematically dropped bombs on helpless civilians at places free of soldiers, entrenchments or any other military establishments. Then, to what possible cause can we attribute such inhumane and therefore cowardly actions other than the blood-thirstiness of the Japanese militarists bent on subjugating the Chinese by sheer terrorism?

Perhaps the Japanese believe that such lessons are most effective to a "reconsideration of her past attitude" which is equivalent to beating China "to her knees" in submissiveness. And perhaps those authors of this terrorism theory far away in Japan are just grinning with satisfaction over these successful campaigns of the carriers of their mission. However, I am afraid they are making a gross and unretrievable mistake on that score. All of us who have the fortune of being spared from these strong punitive lessons shall certainly know how to think and what to do in response thereto.

AN, EX-PACIFIST.

Shanghai, Sept. 10.

ROYAL OPENING OF FIRE BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Their Majesties the King and Queen watching from a dais on the first floor balcony the fire fighting display of the new headquarters of the London Fire Brigade.

BRITISH LABOUR TO TRUST TO ARMS

Rearming Programme Fully Endorsed by T.U.C.

MEDITERRANEAN PIRACY FIERCELY DENOUNCED

London, Sept. 10.

After a long and sometimes heated debate, the Trades Union Congress at Norwich to-day gave its blessing to the Government's rearmament programme by adopting, by 3,544,000 votes to 224,000, the defence policy as outlined in the report of the National Council of Labour.

The decision is interpreted in London as meaning that the Government can count on the fullest support of organized labour in vital international policies.

The report, which was the most important item on the agenda, referred to the ineffectiveness of the League of Nations.

This, it is asserted, was "largely owing owing to the lack of British leadership," and the situation would be remedied by a Labour government soon entering power, strongly equipped to defend Britain and, until it succeeded in effecting a change in the international situation, it would be unable to reverse the present rearmament programme.

Several delegates strongly opposed this conclusion, but Mr. W. A. Robinson, Labour M.P. for St. Helens and former Chairman of the Labour Party, created a sensation by accusing Labour of dodging the defence issue at by-elections.

He criticized the advocacy by some delegates of arms for Spain, but "when it comes to poor old England, the Colonies and the Commonwealth, there is no defence policy. Why shouldn't we defend ourselves? What is wrong with defence?"

Building the League

Sir Walter Citrine, in a speech which was enthusiastically received, said their first duty was to try to rebuild the League of Nations. They would never abandon it, and they wanted to co-operate with other countries in that purpose. But it would take time and, in the meantime, the prime responsibility for the maintenance of peace might fall on one of the countries adequately prepared and ready to, should those responsibilities.

In these circumstances, he continued, they could not escape the conclusion that a measure of rearmament was indispensable if the country was to face its obligations. The Labour Party hoped to become, at no distant date, the government of the country. But if rearmament was necessary, common sense dictated that it should not await the advent of the Labour Party to power.

"Much as I may distruct the intention of the British Government," added Mr. Citrine, "I distrust the intentions of dictators even more."

The debate was enlivened by the intervention of the delegate of the Navigators and Engineers Officers Union, who declared: "These are days of pirates on the high seas. Our merchantmen are being attacked by pirates, who have not even the chivalry to nail to their mast a black flag with the skull and cross bones."

"Never in her history had England more need for her power of defence," Captain Coombes told the Congress.

To-day's session was the final one dealing with public affairs, although there will be the concluding formalities to-day.—Reuter.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS TO SURVEY FACTORIES

The Bureau of Social Affairs of the City Government of Greater Shanghai is making a survey of the conditions of local factories with a view to ameliorating their difficulties, says a report to the Ta Tung Pao. Many industrial organizations have been approached to co-operate with the Bureau in this task.

ADMIRALTY DEFENDS CHINESE COOKS

Better "Under Trying Climate in Confined Space"

Chinese ships' cooks work better than English cooks under trying climatic conditions in a confined space. This is the opinion of the Board of Admiralty.

In the "Review of Service Conditions," it is announced that a request was made "That an English cook rating be borne in gunboats as ship's cook and to take charge of the galley to ensure greater cleanliness in the galley and in the preparation of food."

The Board's decision on this point is as follows: "Cleanliness is a matter of internal organization and supervision. It is not considered that English cooks would prove as satisfactory as Chinese cooks under trying climatic conditions in a confined space. In future construction provision will be made for a separate small galley for Chinese ratings."

In reply to a request that conditions under which naval ratings travel in army troopships be reviewed, especially for junior ratings, and that tablecloths be issued to them, the Board states that a thorough examination of the conditions has been undertaken with a view to meeting causes of complaint.

The Board is not prepared to introduce any form of credit system for obtaining clothing or to approve a suggestion by the Royal Marines that open-necked tunics for wear with collar and tie be supplied either for general wear or, failing that, for walking out. In reply to a request that the tailoring of Royal Marines' clothing be improved, the Admiralty says it considers that misfit clothing is not due to faulty tailoring, and that careful attention to preparing size-rolls should obviate the alleged large number of misfit garments.

FOREIGN VISITORS TO BRITAIN INCREASE

London, Aug. 24.

The figures of the number of foreign visitors to Britain for July, issued by the Home Office, continue to show an increase over last year, which was itself a record year. Excluding numerous visitors from the Dominions whose arrivals are not recorded at ports and the week-end and day excursionists from France and Belgium.

There were 68,769 holiday visitors to Britain in July and 8,580 visitors on business, a total of 77,349 and a total increase of 3,089 over July last year. The principal increase was in holiday visitors from the United States who numbered 25,362 as against 22,524 in July last.—Wireless through Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE WITNESS

Former S. M. P. Inspector Offered £2000 Not To Testify

NOW EARNING LIVING AS NIGHT WATCHMAN

An elderly man who was once an inspector in the Shanghai Police, was said at Bow-street Police Court to have lost £7,500 to alleged confidence tricksters and to be now earning a living as a night watchman. The man, Charles Mills, of Riverdene, Castle-lane, Ilford, Bournemouth, gave evidence in a case arising from the alleged confidence trick.

In the dock was Rufus Amiel, aged 33, who was arrested at Pinner View, Harrow. He appeared on remand charged with attempting to pervert the true course of justice by attempting to induce Charles Mills to refrain from identifying, and giving evidence against, a person in custody on a charge of conspiring with others unknown to defraud Charles Mills of £7,500.

Lost Bulk of Capital

Mr. G. G. Raphael, prosecuting, said that the charge arose from proceedings at Marylebone against George and Charles Bishop, who were now awaiting trial. They were alleged, by the confidence trick, to have obtained £7,500 from Mr. Mills. The case against them depended in the main upon identity.

On July 6, the important date, Mr. Mills had lost the bulk of his capital. There had been talk in the present case of his buying a car, but he was in no position to buy a car. The submission of the prosecution was that this was the merest cloak to hide the real nature of the transaction.

The case against Amiel was that he attempted to pervert the course of justice by producing £2,000 for the purpose of buying off Mr. Mills from identifying George Bishop.

Am Interested in George

On July 6 Amiel went to Bournemouth and told Mr. Mills that he had called to see him in reference to his buying a car. Mr. Mills said that he was not in a position to buy a car. Amiel said that he had heard of his bad luck, and after referring to the detention of the two Bishops, he said, "I am interested in George. I have got £2,000, and this money is to become yours if George is released. "All that is necessary for you to say is that you are doubtful if he is the man. If you are unable to identify him he will be released and you will get £2,000. "I am prepared to pay it into any bank you wish in our joint names so that neither can draw the money without our two signatures on the cheque."

Next day by arrangement, Mr. Mills went with Amiel to the offices of Canter, Hellyer and Co., solicitors, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Someone there produced £2,000 in notes and said, "Here is £2,000 which has been handed to me for a specific purpose, of which you are well aware."

Mr. Mills said, "Yes, not to identify this man with one who robbed me."

The man in the solicitor's office said, "That I don't know. All I know is that it has been given to me for a specific purpose." The parties went away. Mr. Raphael continued, with the matter left in an inconclusive state.

Later it was arranged for Mr. Mills and Amiel to meet at Waterloo Station. The police were then present and took photographs.

Amiel remarked, "Something funny has happened. I have been photographed twice at this station, I hope you are acting 'on the square' and have not informed the police." Amiel realized by this time that he was under observation, and the attempted negotiations were carried no further. When Amiel was arrested he said: "I went to see Mr. Mills about a car he wanted to buy."

TO-DAY'S CHURCH SERVICES

Holy Trinity Cathedral: September 12.—16th Sunday after Trinity.—Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel) 8.00 a.m. Mattins and Sermon 10.30 a.m. Psalm: 16 Lessons: Jeremiah V. 1-19; St. Luke XI. 1-28 Lloyd in E flat Anthem: "Worship" (Shaw) Hymns: 217, 269, 297. Preacher: Rev. E. J. Ottewell, L. Th. Evensong and Sermon 6 p.m. Psalm: 34 Lessons: Jeremiah V 20-end; St. John VIII, 12-30. Hymns: 12, 172, 31 Preacher: The Dean.

Bubbling Well Chapel: Rev. E. D'a Taunton, M.A.C.F., 6 p.m.—September 15th, 17th, 18th—Ember Days.—Holy Communion, 7.30 a.m.

Union Church (International and Interdenominational).—Service on Sunday morning at 10.45 in Bubbling Well Chapel (by kind permission of the S.M.C.).—Preacher, the Rev. C. Wilfrid Allan, Acting Minister.

By kind permission of the S.M.C., the Union Church Committee are able to announce that a morning service will be held to-morrow morning at 10.45 in Bubbling Well Chapel. The service will be conducted by the Acting Minister, the Rev. C. Wilfrid Allan. Through the courtesy of the Dean, the organ and hymn-books used by the Cathedral congregation are being loaned for this service.

Community Church, 53 Avenue Petain. International and non-sectarian. Sunday morning worship at 11 o'clock. Guest Speaker: Rev. Ronald D. Rees, of The National Christian Council of China; theme, "I will give you Rest." Dr. A.N. Young will be at the organ: Organ selections as follows: "Andante from Violin Concerto"—Mendelssohn, "Song without Words"—Moszkowski, "Postlude in G"—Merkel. A cordial invitation is extended to all to worship with us.

Saint Joseph's Church (Rue Montauban) Sunday: Masses at 5.15, 6, 7, 8.15 and 10.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Saint Peter's Church (Avenue Dubail)—Sunday: Masses at 5.15, 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. Benediction at 3.30 and 6.45 p.m. Weekdays. Masses at 5.15, 6, 6.45 and 7.30 a.m.

Saint Theresa's Church 35 Tatung Road.—Sunday: Masses at 7 and 8.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6.45.

Church of St. Aloysius Gonzaga 730 Kiaochow Road.—Sunday: Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 5.30 6 and 6.30 a.m.

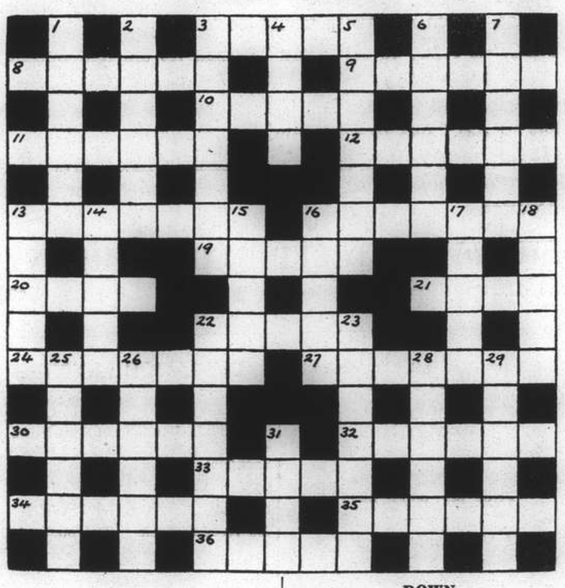
"The Hut," 495 Yu Yuen Road.—Evening Service at 6 o'clock Preacher: Mr. K. Faulkner.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Evangelical) 681 Hart Road. The Services on Sunday will be conducted as follows:—Morning at 11 o'clock by Rev. Chas. A Matti. Evening at 6 o'clock by Mr. Ian Morrison. Services during the week:—Thursday afternoon at 5.45 Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Shanghai, 1647, Avenue Road. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: Substance Sunday School 9.45 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday 6 p.m. Reading Room Temporarily in The Church Edifice, 1647 Avenue Road, Corner of Kiaochow Road. Open every weekday from 3.30 to 6.30 p.m.

Endeavourers Church.—Morning Service will be held at 11 a.m. at Yu Yuen Road, Lane 909, House No. 40 The Pastor, Dr. H. G. C. Hallock, Ph.D., will preside. No evening service.

SUNDAY CROSS WORD NO. 460



ACROSS

3 One plant with the rest shortly included
8 Mountain feature for gunners' plant
9 One of the U.S.A.
10 Wherein a stable diet is the usual thing
11 Bird
12 Could nudists have this instruction?
13 This is made from red lace
16 Worked by hand to make Dad keen
19 This animal is found in Ireland
20 Flag that is never flown
21 Shout that sounds as if it might be useful in a game
22 A Roman centre
24 Were the second letter put fifth this town would be illuminating
27 Part of Italy
30 This study is certainly looking up
32 This has more than double significance
33 Doctors may disagree this gnosis
34 A star
35 A colour
36 Damp

DOWN

1 The word of one of the family on character
2 The mere report of this is enough to scare some people
3 Dress
4 This wood has a drink in it
5 People can't help being on the level here
6 This country has also another name
7 Humourous
13 Active in performance
14 Most of this country is a common feature the world over
15 This facilitates the movements of arms the world over
16 A back-marker
17 One may witness this from 10 across
18 The helper has joined the many, so hesitate
22 This is unwise
23 A sadly fallen star, and this seasons
25 Just the one to catch a fool in a fib
26 Sally
28 Pat name for a fair vehicle?
29 Metal, or coin
31 Beheaded, or curtailed, this man would be female

The solution will be published to-morrow

PALESTINE ISSUE REVIEWED

Mandate Commission States Outcome of Inquiries

BOTH SIDES MUST RALLY TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

Geneva, Aug. 23.

The summary of the report on Palestine of the Mandates Commission recognizes the difficulty of preventing outbreaks, but says it is not convinced that it would not have been possible to adopt more decisive measures earlier with a view to suppressing armed resistance.

The report says the 1936 disturbances reveal that great political tension is inevitable. The antagonism between the two peoples is further accentuated by increasing anti-Semitism and the growing Arab national feeling.

Certain fluctuations in the policy of the mandatory power tended to encourage the Arabs' belief that violence can stop Jewish immigration. Moreover, the Mandate became almost unworkable when it was declared so by the Royal Commission of the Mandatory Government. Therefore, the Commission considers it worth continuing the examination of the advantages and drawbacks of the new territorial solution.

Special Case of the Jews

If the partition scheme should be applied, the Commission thinks its success would depend more on its effect on relations between the Arabs and the Jews than on the territorial solution adopted.

It should also be remembered, the Commission declares, that the sufferings of the Jews and the Arabs can not be compared, vast territories in the Near East being open to the Arabs, whereas the world is being closed increasingly to settlements by the Jews.

The Commission considers that the prolongation of the period of political apprenticeship, constituted by the Mandate, would be absolutely essential to both the new Arab and Jewish states.

This apprenticeship might be carried on in either of two ways. Firstly, provisional cantonization by which the two states, while enjoying a wide measure of internal economy and full powers to regulate immigration, might be united under mandatory power in matters of defence and foreign affairs.

Secondly, a separate mandate for each state until each has proved its ability to govern itself.

The Commission concludes with an appeal to Jews and Arabs, pointing out that without British efforts certainly there would not only have been no Jewish national home, but also no Arab national state.—Reuter.

PLANES SHOT DOWN BY CHINESE DISPLAYED

The skeletons of several Japanese 'planes shot down by the Chinese, together with machine-guns, wireless sets and other war materials taken from the wrecked machines, are now on display in the First Park in Nanking, says a dispatch to the Chinese press. The exhibits have attracted thousands daily including many foreigners.

SOOCHOW HOSPITALS CROWDED

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Soochow, Sept. 1.

Soochow has been comparatively quiet for the past ten days. Night raids have been staged and some bombs were dropped. Although the air field was considerably pitted there are no Chinese planes in Soochow.

A good many wounded have been brought in recently and a second Red Cross Hospital is being opened. The more severe cases have been handled in the local hospitals. A real difficulty soon may develop unless some plan can be devised to shift soldiers with fractured arms and minor wounds to other places of rest. Foreign doctors are still on duty, rendering whatever service they can along with their nurses and co-workers. A serious situation may came about in a mission hospital operated partly to care for the insane. In the event of evacuation these patients present a real difficulty, but the Civil Government has plans under consideration.

Refugees continue to pour into Soochow by train, bus and boat. Only about 2,000 have been quartered in the city, the rest having been sent on to relatives and friends in the country—150,000 more are expected from Shanghai as soon as transportation can be secured.

TWO AIRMEN KILLED IN KING'S CUP RACE

London, Sept. 10.

Two competitors, Wing-Commander Sherren and Wing-Commander Hilton, flying a Miles Falcon machine, were killed in the eliminating round of the King's Cup air rale, in which 27 'planes took off from Hatfield this morning on a 780-mile round-the-country course. The 'plane crashed as it rounded the turning point at Scarborough Castle.—Reuter.

A REMINDER TO THE PUBLIC ABOUT COLDS

Immunity from so-called "common" colds is not yet attainable. But much can be done to reduce the chance of catching them, and the risk of dangerous after-effects.

No precaution has greater value than the punctual and adequate elimination of the waste products of the body—which, if allowed to stagnate, charge your blood with poisons and lower the natural resistance of your system.

Such elimination is effectively promoted by a regular morning glass of Eno's "Fruit Salt", which is antiacid and gently laxative. Eno contains no added sugar or flavouring agent and is agreeable and refreshing to the palate. Medical opinion has endorsed the purity and beneficial effects of Eno's "Fruit Salt" for more than seventy years. Start taking Eno to-day. Not only will you feel it doing you good—but you will know that by keeping your system clean within, you are giving yourself the best possible chance against all physical ills. Eno's "Fruit Salt" is sold by all chemists and compradore stores. 5

SATISFIED CUSTOMER THANKS US

Messrs. Watson Pharmacy,

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank your clerk for selling me Beetle Virus. For months our apartment in..... has been simply overrun with cockroaches, not the ordinary conservative size but fellows measuring 2 inches and over in length. We tried sprays, and powders, and poison foods of all kinds to rid our living quarters of these pests but, apparently, they thrived on everything we had to offer them. We used Beetle Virus for one week and since that time, about three weeks ago, we haven't a single cockroach in our kitchen and pantry."

Don't Argue!

BLUE RIBBON

MILK

"Proved by every test to be the best"

GRADE "A" (TT)

Shanghai Milk Supply Co.

145 Tunsin Road Telephone 20407

JAPAN'S STAND IS TOLD IN U.S.

Consul-General in New York Explains to Rotarians

New York, Sept. 9.

The Japanese Consul-General Mr. Kanamewa Kasugi, to-day told a meeting of the Rotary Club that the Far Eastern situation was unfortunate for Japan as well as China. "But if anyone thinks the trouble was made by the Japanese alone for the object of conquest, he is entirely mistaken," Mr. Kasugi declared.

The Japanese Consul-General reviewed the fundamentals of the situation, including the presence of foreign troops and warships in accordance with the Boxer Protocol.

"The fact that foreign troops are still maintained in China explains the necessity for the protection of our nationals by our own forces," Mr. Kasugi stated. "It is not our business whether China is organized or disorganized, but it is certainly our business to look after the safety of our nationals and to protect our legitimate rights and interests against wanton attacks by unruly elements and uncontrollable forces."

Reason for Local Settlements

He blamed the present trouble in North China on the July 7 Chinese attack on the Japanese garrison at Lukouchiao. He attributed the Shanghai trouble to the murder on August 9 of Oyama Saito.

"We have been frequently told through a Chinese spokesman that Japan purposely created and utilized these incidents as a pretext for territorial aggressions," Mr. Kasugi remarked. "If Japan had so intended, why should she strenuously attempt to effect peaceful local settlements?"

The Consul-General clarified the Japanese opposition, saying that, firstly, they were not fighting the Chinese people but were compelled to use emergency protection for their nationals as well as the troops themselves, and secondly, that Japan had no territorial designs on China.

"We do not want territory," he declared, "but friendly co-operation in the supply of raw materials and the developments of natural resources."

Japan Has No Alternative

Mr. Kasugi declared that as a result of China's unwillingness to co-operate, Japan had no alternative but to repel her challengers. He blamed the Chinese leaders for encouraging anti-foreign agitation as well as Communist activity.

"After Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was kidnapped, he brought the Communist armies to terms by telling them Japan was their enemy," stated the Consul-General.

Mr. Kasugi concluded with the hope that China would reconsider and correct her mistakes. "My hope is that peace will soon be restored and new and enduring relationships of friendly co-operation will emerge," he said.—United Press.

COMPLAINANT MADE A PRISONER

Alleged Traitor Kidnapped by Nantao Police

Two detectives attached to the City Government Police Bureau, a private detective and a chauffeur, were charged in the First Special District Court this week with kidnapping Li An-tung from his Tsepoo Road home. After a protracted trial, all the prisoners were found not guilty. The complainant was ordered by the Judge, however, to be handed over to the Shanghai and Woosung military authorities on suspicion of being a traitor to the Chinese.

It appeared that, between 2 and 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the detective party from the City Government Police Bureau took Li An-tung away in a motor car without first asking the S. M. Police for aid. When the car reached Route Ghisi, French Concession, Li shouted for help, which attracted the attention of the French Police. The car was then stopped and the party taken to the French Police Station, where a telephone message was sent to the Crime Branch Headquarters, S. M. Police, as the affair occurred in the Settlement.

At the Settlement police station, the City Government detectives stated that they went to arrest Li An-tung by order of General Yang Hu, the Chinese garrison commander, information having been received that Li was suspected of having been supplying the Japanese forces with oil and fuel. Li, it was alleged, did the same thing during the hostilities of 1932.

The allegations were denied by Li who said the trouble had been caused by two of his brothers, with whom he had quarrels over the division of their father's estates. Although he formerly worked for the Japanese firm, Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Szechuen Road, he had not conspired with the Japanese against the Chinese, Li stated.

COMMITTEE CO-ORDINATING WORK OF EVACUATING

List No. 11.

As per List No. 10	$96,750.78
Chiu Ta Salt Refining Co.	200.00
China International Famine Relief Commission	4,000.00
Shanghai Music Festival Association	300.00
The Sun Co. (Shanghai)	100.00
Thos. Cook & Son,	100.00
C. H. Stableford	25.00
"M. F."	50.00
Anonymous	10.00
Dr. A. D. Wall	150.00
Dunlop Rubber Co. (China)	500.00
"Sybil"	40.00
	$102,225.78
Promised by Governor Wu Teh Chen of Kwangtung Province (Canton Currency)	20,000.00
	$122,225.78

N. H. LACEY.
Hon. Secretary.

LONDON COMMENTS ON CRISIS

"The Times" Sees Lengthy Fighting Ahead

London, Sept. 10.

An editorial on the progress of hostilities in China published in "The Times" to-day, says that a decisive Japanese success on any front is highly improbable before late autumn at the very earliest, nor is it possible to envisage any single success which would automatically end the war. This is the view taken by Japan herself.

The Japanese blockade of the Chinese coast must, sooner or later, have its effect on China's "fairly large but erratically compiled reserves of war material," "The Times" asserts.

At this time, the newspaper concludes, it is impossible to predict to what extent that effect will be offset by supplies of arms reaching her overland, but one consequence of the blockade will certainly be to enhance the sinister implications which Tokyo reads into the Sino-Soviet Pact.

"With Sympathy"

The whole world is watching with sympathy the gallant fight being put up by the Chinese outside Shanghai, declares an editorial in the "News Chronicle."

There can rarely have been a war in which the sympathies of neutrals were so overwhelmingly on one side, the newspaper continues.

"Japan's usual apologists in this country are silent," it points out, "and even the Germans, who recently signed an anti-Communist pact with Tokyo, are notably cool in their references to the war."

China's strategy, the "News-Chronicle" adds, is to hold up the Japanese advance as stubbornly as possible in order that the war may be as great a strain on Japan's already creaking economy as possible.

"The events of the last few years," the journal continues ,"show that a country's economic ability to wage war is unfortunately greater than it appears on the surface. It would be over-optimistic to expect collapse in Japan, but every day the war lasts makes Japan less a menace to the world as a whole."—Reuter.

MANILA JAPANESE AID U.S. REFUGEES

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

Japanese in Manila contributed Y.900 towards the relief of the destitute among the 1,000 Americans who evacuated Shanghai, an official report reaching here to-day said Mr. Paul V. McNutt, American High Commissioner to the Philippines, sent a letter of thanks to the president of the Japanese Residents' Association which collected the sum.—Domei.

BRITAIN'S YOUNGEST PILOT MUST WAIT

Britain's youngest pilot, Michael Doel, aged ten, son of the noted osteopath, made such great progress in learning to fly, his father called a halt. Michael's great regret is that he must wait till he is sixteen for his license to fly solo. He is shown here climbing into the plane for a practice flight with his instructor, Capt. Hancock, at Croydon Airport.

FENGTAI AERODROME BURNED

Irregulars Under Liu Kwei-tang Turn on Japanese

Paoting, Sept. 10.

Further details were received here to-day on the spectacular defection of irregulars under Liu Kwei-tang against their Japanese pay-masters near Fengtai on August 27.

It was revealed that Liu, a resourceful commander of guerilla warriors, harboured the intention of raising the Chinese standard sometime ago, but he deliberately postponed his plans until one day after he was issued 2,000 new Japanese rifles and two months' rations for his men.

On the momentous night of August 27, five hundred of his men in mufti stormed the Japanese aerodrome at Fengtai south of Peiping, where after having overcome the handful of Japanese guards they set fire to seven Japanese aircraft aground and thousands of tins of gasoline. Then they beat a swift retreat into the protective kaoliang groves near by.

However, scores of Liu's plain-clothes men were arrested in Peiping They all met death.—Central News.

PEARL RIVER CUSTOMS HOUSE BOMBARDED

Canton, Sept. 10.

The customs house building at Tachaikwan at the mouth of the Pearl River and Chinese vessels there were subjected to a severe shelling by Japanese gunboats at 5.45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fire started by the shelling did considerable damage to the building and ships.—Central News.

NAVY "Y" SECRETARY VISITS MARINES

Gifts of Reading Matter Would Be Appreciated

During the past three weeks the Navy Y Secretary has made almost daily visits to the U.S. Marine front line along Soochow Creek, and to the 2nd line Billets along Avenue Road and Gordon Road. The most common request from the men has been a Shanghai Map, a couple sheets of paper and an envelope, many of the men saying "I haven't written home for a long time, and now I have got something to write about which will interest the home folks." Nearly 1,000 Maps, 2,000 sheets of writing paper, and 800 envelopes have been distributed, free of charge, to American Service men. The next most popular request has been for Air-mail envelopes and paper. With the tie-up of Marine mail using American postage, this airmail, going by boat to Hongkong and then by Clipper to America, has been most popular. The Navy Y have given away over 250 airmail envelopes and paper, the men purchasing the Chinese stamps to the value of $1.45 each. The Navy Y have also sold over 1,000 U.S. 3 cents stamps to the men, and over 500 picture postcards of Shanghai scenes.

The Navy Y anticipate that there will be great need for reading matter. Friends who have magazines with stories, Detective magazines, and other light reading will be rendering a real service if they make these available to the Navy Y. Please telephone your address to the Navy Y Activities Office No. 16904.

JAPANESE CUTTER DETAINED

Soviet Authorities Take Ship in Their Waters

Moscow, Sept. 8.

Soviet frontier authorities have detained the Japanese armed cutter, Osaka Maru, which was anchored in Soviet waters between Furugelm and the mouth of the Tyumenula River, according to a message from Khabarovsk.

At first examination, the captain and Russian interpreter declared that the cutter had been sent into Soviet waters to prevent Korean fishing boats from entering Soviet territorial waters. In the region where the Osaka Maru was anchored, however, there were said to be scores of Japanese and Korean fishing boats seen, even closer to the shore than the cutter herself.

Mass unlawful entry of Japanese fishing boats and cutters into Soviet waters, the report adds, has been noted this year, mainly in regions not valuable from the point of view of fishing.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PREMIER ISSUES APPEAL

Nation Must Continue Old Patriotic Traditions

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

Japan's "fundamental national policy" is co-operation with China, the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, said to-day in an official message to the nation.

The message, representing the Premier's response to the Imperial rescript on the opening of the 72nd. extraordinary session of the Diet, emphasized that by this national policy, Japan "hopes to share with other nations' welfare and happiness" and also hopes for the establishment of peace in the Orient.

"China, however," the message continued, "always forgot her neighbouring relations with Japan and violated fidelity. She has indulged in anti-Japanese policies for many years past and has infringed upon Japanese interests. This attitude was responsible for the current incident.

"Japanese soldiers called to the front in China are now fighting for the sake of justice, while the entire Japanese nation is faithfully performing its duty.

"The current dispute is so deep-rooted in origin that it is impossible to predict at this moment how the current incident will develop. In view of the grave situation, the nation is asked to be firmly resolved to win the expected objective and to endure whatever difficulties may come with an indefatigable will."

Loyalty and Patriotism

The way to cope with the current difficulties and to enhance national prestige is "to live a life based on the spirit of loyalty and patriotism." The "mobilization of national morale", launched by the Cabinet at this time, Prince Konoye said, had its roots in these considerations.

"Our nation for centuries past has always overcome grave national crises, and invariably enhanced national prestige and prosperity.

"In the face of the current crisis, I urge the nation to cherish our ancient spirit, follow the principles of loyalty and patriotism, exhibit co-operation and conform with the Imperial wishes, and thus to further the spirit of Dai-Nippon.

"I expect the entire nation to secure unity, and simultaneously to strive to expand national power with the ultimate objective of maintaining prosperity of the Imperial Throne."

The Imperial rescript to the Diet, the Premier said, "clarified the direction the Empire and the nation should follow."—Domei.

Immediately after he had piloted the ss. Opawa safely into the docks at Newport (Mon) Mr. James Jones, a well-known Channel pilot, collapsed and died as he left his post.

BRITAIN AS CENTRE OF BOLSHEVISM

Nazis Show U.S. as Country of Bloody Revolts

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Nuremberg, Sept. 7.

Great Britain, Ireland, India, Canada and Australia are all represented as being centres of Bolshevism at the anti-Bolshevist exhibition, which is one of the attractions of the Nazi Party Congress.

On a huge panorama of the world, these countries are represented by red illuminated flames.

Smaller flares, representing countries where "strikes, terror and bloody revolts are setting the world on fire," mark the United States, nearly all Europe and Japan.

A mass of flames denotes Soviet Russia.—Reuter.

Il Duce To Visit Munich

Berlin, Sept. 8.

Signor Mussolini will arrive in Munich on September 25 in the course of his tour of Germany. He will remain there one day.—Reuter.

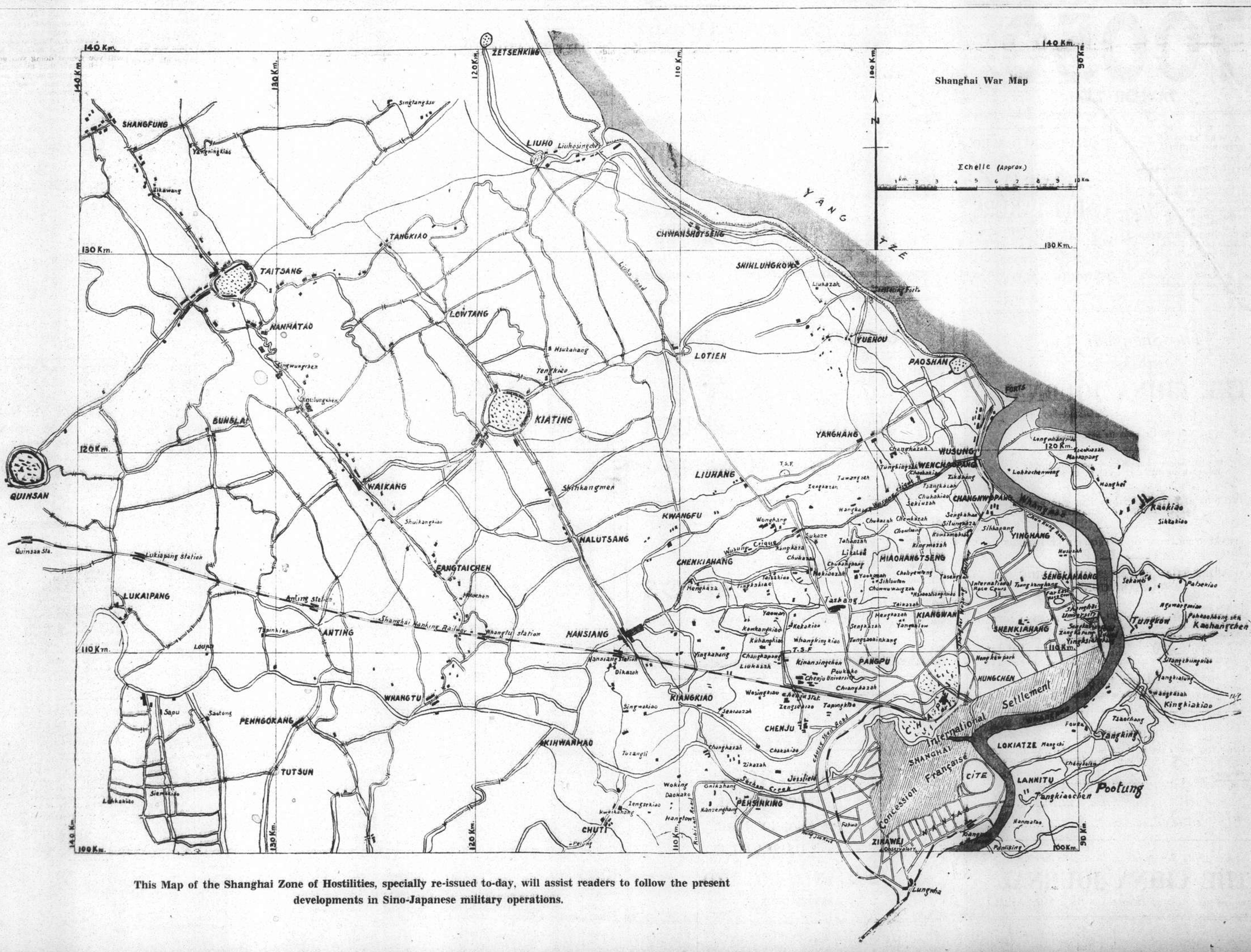
WARTIME ACTIVITIES OF SHANGHAI Y.W.C.A.

The Shanghai Y.M.C.A. in co-operation with the National Y.W.C.A. are like many other institutions here doing their utmost to alleviate the sufferings caused by the present war situation. They are running two refugee camps entirely free of charge, one situated in the compound of 999 Bubbling Well Road, for industrial girls who are jobless through the factories being raised. The other is housed in the McTyeire Primary School on Route de Sieyes, which is giving shelter and food to about 250 women and children.

Amongst their many other activities are, services for wounded soldiers, making and distributing hospital supplies, such as bedding, garments, bandages etc. Housing Red Cross Nurses, fifteen nurses from a nearby Red Cross Hospital, formerly a cabaret, are living at the Y.W.C.A. free of charge. Housing and feeding refugees, at the Y.W.C.A. hostels, where a nominal fee is charged. Educational, social service and hygiene work in the various refugee camps.

Organizing women in Shanghai and giving them work to do and opening up the Y.W.C.A. as a centre for all women's activities, and relief work for refugees of other nationalities in Shanghai.

The Employment Bureau continues to register applicants for positions, and endeavours to find jobs where possible.



This Map of the Shanghai Zone of Hostilities, specially re-issued to-day, will assist readers to follow the present developments in Sino-Japanese military operations.

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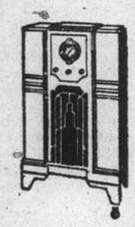

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will shortly make its appearance.

It will contain amongst other pertinent matter A RESUME OF RECENT EVENTS IN SHANGHAI

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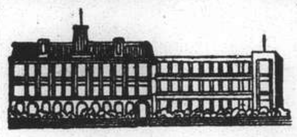

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All Announcements in this column are charged at the rate of $3 per insertion.

BIRTH

BALLARD.—On Saturday, September 11, 1937 at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Ballard, a daughter. 8684

DEATHS

SEQUEIRA.—On Friday, September 10, 1937, at her residence, Lane 222, House 21 Avenue du Roi Albert, Mrs. MAXIMA FRANCISCA XAVIER SEQUEIRA, aged 74 years, the dearly beloved mother of Augusto, Leopoldo, Menica, Daniel and Alberto. Removed to the Parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral services will be held to-day, Sunday, September 12, at the Pahsienjao Cemetery, at 3 p.m. No flowers by request. (Hongkong and Macao papers please copy). 9685

FAVACHO.—On September 11, 1937, at House 21, Lane 222 Avenue du Roi Albert, ELEUTERIO CONCEICAO FAVACHO, aged 6 years, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Favacho. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Monday, September 13, at 4 p.m. All friends are invited to attend. (Hongkong, Macao and Bangkok papers please copy.)

CARD OF THANKS

The family of the late Mr. ZYGMUNT ABKIN wish to thank their friends for the message of sympathy and for the beautiful flowers sent during their recent bereavement. x1842

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

OLD KRAKATOA'S DOMAIN

BY NAUTILUS

Sunday at sea, and the Chinese crew of the little Japanese freighter had the day off which meant that instead of sneaking into quiet corners and knocking flies away with paint brushes that should have been covering up rust spots, they snored long and lawfully. For a week the old tramper homeward bound after half circling the globe, had loped along northward at a steady 240 knots a day with nary a dot on the vast circular mirror of the sea save the squadrons of flying fish that sprayed from our bows by day and at night occasionally plomped into the low waist of the ship splashing like quicksilver till rushed by the watch for sumptuous cooking on the galley coals. In the monotony of blue water it was an event to see a shark break the water beside us. It was gigantic and brown, all wriggles like some stupidly friendly big dog. It seemed glad to see us and no wonder for that with the ocean bottom 20,000 feet below.

* * *

Around the ship late in the afternoon curvetted great flocks of sea birds, comic opera fellows with yard long tails, flattening and arching like aelerons as their owners played the wind. There was something irresistibly funny in those assinine tails, as though some humans had played scurvy tricks with shafts of ivory. There were others aloft floating around like gaunt matrons in full mourning with full flapping trains. In their thousands they suddenly began an aerial circus and the mass of brown, white and grey plumage planed higher and higher in wide, perfectly ordered sweeps till they were mere specs more than a thousand feet aloft; then with one accord they wheeled northward and vanished. It was precisely 4.30 o'clock with two and a quarter hours left to sunset. These deep sea fishermen were a hundred miles from land yet at the speed they set off for home one knew assuredly that ere the sun dipped they would be regurgitating the day's catch in their rookeries.

* * *

In the false dawn of the next morning the First Mate clumped down to his cabin and lit four scarlet candles surrounding his little wooden shrine high up one of the walls. No doubt that benediction to the Nipponese God of sailormen had also been observed at the shrine in the charthouse whence the tramp of the young apprentice officer who shared the watch could be heard. A perfect landfall had been made. Way out to starboard Java Head resembled some hulking sleeping giant, wisps of snowy vapour around his nostrils. Beyond, the young sun split through the grey blanket of fog in gorgeous strips of gold. Sumatra, a gunshot to port, looked forbidding, fever-ridden, dark flat swamps to the shore line. The heavy, rank odour of rotting jungle vegetation swept over the ship in sickly waves, and evil looking blue mists, fumes of Lord knows what foul fevers, arose from the forest masses where giant creepers throttled giant trees in the fight for the sunlight of the timber top. A lighthouse winked once through the gloom and then let the dawn pilot us through the dangerous passage.

* * *

We were in Sunda Straits, the old trade route to the Spice Archipelago and distant Cathay, the home of mighty old Krakatoa, most fiery volcano of that great belt of igneous subterranean life. Like outriders, a troupe of dolphins romped under and over the white spume pushed out by our bows. Still there was no sound from the jungle nor life on the little patches of beach, but off our quarter a great commotion suddenly started in the water. A school of salmon began leaping. Twice they flashed through the air, splitting in every direction, and then a dozen great marlin—so we imagined—shot high into the air like released springs. Their bodies quivered and flashed like silvered steel. Their impact was the sound of a giant smacking the water. This was no royal salute to the sun. Chunks of sundered salmon were tossed in the air as the marlin ran amok. From the ship we could see the dirty grey of the water turning salmon pink in the slants of the early morning sun. We were in the tropics where the sands run quickly and vividly between birth and hectic death.

* * *

The entrance to the Straits flared out into a vast inland sea. Perhaps seventy miles ahead, the mammoth bulk of Krakatoa reared upward till its muzzle was lost in the cloud banks. It was a vision of barbaric splendour even at that immense distance. It was so big that hours later it seemed not to have grown in size.

All that day we steamed through the Straits against a five knot current and so still was the sea and so tranquil the sky that the whole of our universe seemed one unbroken shimmer of blue save where the ripples from our bows left a wake which spread like the fronds of a great palm leaf.

* * *

Heat vapours rose from the jungle country, mantling the bases and middle sections of the immense mountain cones of Java in snowy white so that their jagged teeth reared blackly like alpine peaks. Cocoanut groves dotted the Javanese foreshore and up the sheltered sides of the ravines the Chinese farmers had cut out patches of jungle for breadfruit growing. Little thatched huts there were in hundreds but no vestige of human life could be seen beyond the scores of fishing prau hugging the shore, their sails oblongs, trjangles or squares at the whims of their owners. A big trading prau, gorgeously carved, passed us, her huge triangular sails bowed like cones to the wind, her thin hull steadied by long bamboo outriggers. A native, feet dangling over the stern, was spinning for salmon as the boat sped along. "fe-esh-fe-esh!" yelled one of our Chinese and got a wave and a flashing grin. The sight of land was a tonic to the crew. They jabbered like monkeys and had the looks as well as they painted spars and the ship's top-hamper. The most volcanic happening of the day was the eruption of the skipper who awoke from his afternoon nap to find that his deck had been freshly tarred and that he was completely trapped by the black rivulets ever widening in the intense heat.

* * *

It was a day of wonders. Cocoanut still in their hairy coocoons and all manner of queer forms of vegetable life floated past and once a great thing on the horizon like a titanic black swan or the Great Snake itself turned out to be a lofty, broad leafed palm taking for a sail a floating garden of vegetation dislodged from some distant island. A mirage made a jack-in-a-box of things beyond the horizon. Inverted ships and islands bobbed up and down the skyline far beyond the actual range of vision. A banana tree, with the fruit hanging down like a centre-board, floated past and perched aboard like a couple of castaways were the only birds we were to see that day—two dowdy seagulls.

* * *

In mid-afternoon we passed Krakatoa whose eruption in 1883 had plunged places 150 miles away into utter darkness, scattered ashes clean around the world in a belt from Scandinavia to the Cape of Good Hope, and whose explosion had reverberated 3,000 miles to Rodriquez and to Australia. That subterranean stomach-ache killed more than 36,000 people. He was in good humour when we passed him by. Standing beside his huge, harmless brothers Sebest and Vertalen, his scarred and blackened bulk on which even nature was too timorous to plant her gardens, rose nearly 3,000 feet sheer from the water. From his vast shapeless mouth crept out wisps of white vapour and we, a mile away, could smell something in the nature of the bottomless pit, a devilish tang of fire and brimstone. What a chance he presented for the dramatics of a tourist guide.

* * *

Thwartway, northern sentinel of the Straits, stood ahead, a green jewel of a little island, round as a dumpling for about 100 feet and every inch covered with a silvery birch-like tree. A Jacob's ladder of dazzling white steps led to the summit where was perched a lighthouse and quarters lovely in the manner of a Japanese temple. It was nigh sunset. We had been in the Straits twelve hours and ahead the gorgeous atols of the Java Seas were throwing their foliage aloft like shimmering green umbrellas. The water was like grey glass. Sometimes there would be a scurry in its burnished surface as a flying fish would flash like a jewel flicking the water into scores of exquisite small circles as gravity began to act. Graceful as swans, fleets of fishing prau were homeward bound with the day's catch. Soon cooking fires were twinkling through the twilight haze. Tropic night descended like a blanket, a warmly intimate, inky blackness for sailormen to see their thoughts reflected in delectable mermaids afloat the phosphorescent spume. Away to starboard summer lightning silhouetted mountains in mighty saw blade serrations; astern, the storm waged a thunderous, magnificent conflict over the black pyramid that was Krakatoa. It was as though the heavens were daring him into action. By dawn the ethereal loveliness of atol studded seas had replaced the savagely barbaric, rugged grandeur of old Krakatoa's domain.

Wisdom from the "Weeklies"

Pronouncing Latin The New Pepys writes in "Truth":—At clubb this night Mr. Enderby having occasion to quoat the words "*volnus alit venis*" out of Vergil did pronounce the "vs" as "ws" after the fashioun now in generall use among Latinists. But what solid grounds there be for inferring that the ancient Latins pronounced "v" as "w" I have never been able to discover, nor could Enderby tell me, beyond saying that all our modern Latin pundits are agreed upon it, and he supposed they ought to know, if any do. Whereto mine answer was that to know exactly how the ancient Latins pronounced their language must be the best guide we have is the pronunciacioun used by the Roman Church, inherited doubtless from primitive times. And those Catholiques of mine acquaintance whom I have consulted hereon, do inform me of their pronouncing "v" as "v" and not as "w" in their Church offices. Whereby I do still hold to the "v" pronounclacioun and soe shall continue untill I am otherwise convinced by solid argument.

Love and Marriage Why do people marry? asks a writer in "New Statesman and Nation." What do they hope to escape? What do they hope to get? I believe that a not inconsiderable minority of men and women marry because they are in love with one another; and marriage is still reckoned the conventional and only proper means whereby lovers may come more closely together without betrayal of that sentiment of honour and respect which is an essential part of their love. I think that the majority of marriages have a less idealist basis; not necessarily a dishonourable one. Most of the finest, cleverest, happiest and in all ways most distinguished women I know to-day are unmarried; but my memory goes back a long way, and it is well within the period of my life that to be "an old maid" was a mark of failure in life. That convention had an economic basis. Marriage meant, for a woman, getting a job; failure to find a husband meant being on the dole. The economic basis of society has, from a sex point of view, changed very much in the last 30 years; but established conventions take more than 30 years to be washed out of the herd mind. I think that even to-day the majority of women who marry do so to secure a non-humiliating social status, together with a measure of economic security otherwise unobtainable. These motives are, of course, often backed up by a genuine biological, semiconscious urge towards motherhood; but, in my opinion, love, in the romantic sense, usually plays but a small part.

* * *

Scottish Nationalism There is the Nationalist of the antiquarian order, bitter about the use of "English" for "British" hot on the minutiæ of heraldry, but usually *plus royaliste que le roi*, says George Blake in the "Spectator." There is the "Here's tae us! Wha's like us?" Nationalist, who is virtually certain to be a member of a Burns Club, if not a Rotarian. There are more respect-worthy Nationalists who believe that the dream will be realized through Communism, through the economic notions of Major Douglas, or through isolation on the Scandinavian model. There is the non-political Nationalism, which is most exuberantly manifesting itself in the open-air movement, the increasing use of the kilt as an article of dress, the preservation of ancient buildings, the revival of native industry, and everything that answers the cry of "To your tents, O Israel!" There is finally the Scottish National Party, working against many difficulties to canalize this new "consciousness of Scottishness," and its programme is neither anti-monarchical nor anti-imperial, seeking simply devolution within the existing fabric. Its bitterest men may mutter darkly of *panem et circenses* but Monarchy and Nationalism are in Scotland, by and large, neither interrelated nor necessarily antagonist ideas.

* * *

National Economics The history of the great depression and the not-so-great recovery has surely taught us that Governments must accept responsibility for deciding the main direction of national economic development, suggests the "Economist." It would be calamitous if, during the best of the fat years, the Government, for want of forethought and active preparation allowed lean years to come upon us again. We can, no doubt, stand minor recessions in the curve of business activity. We can certainly not stand—nor, perhaps, will our familiar social institutions stand—anything like another great depression. Happily, there is no evidence that anything like a calamity of those dimensions can occur within any foreseeable time. Gold scares and N.D.C.'s do not alter the basic conditions of the world's trade and commodity markets; and the economic barometer is still rising, as the "Supplement" shows, in this and other countries. But fair weather is the time to prepare for the rainy day; and when most of the leading economists are of one mind on the need to safeguard prosperity, the Government would only be prudent to take them into consultation.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1877

A sudden swell of the flood tide on Sunday morning, similar to that which caused the accident to the Glenroy a few weeks ago, broke the moorings of the steamship Loudoun Castle, while she was at the P. and O. buoy. She let go anchor immediately also, that the same steamer has been somewhat unfortunate in another respect. She left Hongkong without her manifest, and has in consequence been subjected to no small amount of inconvience.

* * *

The Peking "Gazette" of August 29, contains an amusing decree, refusing to recognize the reembodiment of a certain Thibetan Lama, who committed some serious crime during the reign of Tao Kwang, and was consequently stripped of his rank and office and deprived forever of "the privilege of successive births into the world." The Lamas apparently declare that he has come back, despite the Imperial decree, and have petitioned through the Imperial Resident at Lhassa, that the child in whom his spirit has been discovered may be recognized but the Emperor declines utterly. It has been decreed that he shall not be reborn, and he cannot be.

THE WEATHER

The temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, for 24 hours ending 7 p.m.

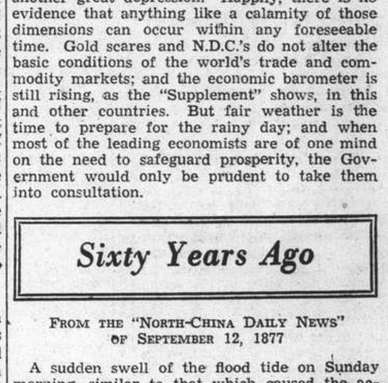
Yesterday	Min.	68.0	Max.	86.0
Same date, 1936	Min.	70.5	Max.	80.5

Rainfall trace.

Siccawei Recording:—

Yesterday	Min.	65.7	Max.	87.6
Same date, 1936	Min.	64.4	Max.	82.0

Siccawei's Report



State on the morning of the 11th:—Fine and cool weather. West-north-westerly wind. Pressure rather normal and rising.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy, fine and cool weather with rather strong north-easterly winds around Shantung, over the Lower Yangtze Valley, the Eastern Sea and Formosa: with thundery showers and variable breezes in the upper and the mean Yangtze Valley. Cyclonic storm over the Sea of Japan, owing to the typhoon passing north-eastward; rainy with strong north-easterly to north-westerly winds around Kiusiu. Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre at 2 p.m., within 60 miles, latitude 36, longitude 134, direction north-east, intensity: unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

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In Parenthesis

So Would We

"That is a skyscraper," announced the guide.

Old Lady: "Oh, my! I'd love to see it work."

* * *

You'd Be Surprised

"And as far as that Tommy Tompkins goes, I don't like him."

"But Father, you don't know how far he goes."

* * *

Good Manners

Doctor: "Sit down, sonny, you have shown good manners long enough."

Small Boy: "It ain't good manners, doctor, it's a boil."

* * *

The Old Roue

Mrs. Goldberg and Mrs. Silverstein were gossiping over the back fence.

"I heard it to-day dot Abie Kainsky vos keeping a budget."

"Vot—und his vife too?"

* * *

The Brute

Bus Driver: "Madam, that child will have to pay full fare. He is over five years of age."

Madam: "But he can't be. I have only been married four years."

Bus Driver: "Never mind the true confessions; let's have the money."

* * *

How they do Grow

Mrs. Higgins had just paid the last installment on the perambulator.

Shopkeeper: "Thank you, Madam. How is the baby getting on now?"

Mrs. Higgins: "Oh, he's quite all right. He's getting married next week."

* * *

Enough

Our youngest traveller was out strolling with his girl the other day, and when things got cloudy, she said, "Oh dear, its beginning to come down," meaning the rain, doncherknow. And Bill sez, "Would a safety pin help any?" And now he's wearing a frown and a black eye.

* * *

A Wonderful Man

"You cannot get eggs without hens," said the speaker stressing the point.

"My dad can," piped a small voice from the rear.

"Please explain yourself, little boy," said the speaker.

"He keeps ducks," yelled the boyish voice from the rear.

* * *

Hic!

An ant was gazing longingly at the carcass of a dead horse when a rum runner's car passed. A case of liquor bounced off the car and the bottles broke. The ant immediately proceeded to quench his thirst. Then grabbing the dead horse by the tail, he shouted lustily: "Come on, big boy, we're going home."

* * *

Definitions

An old negro preacher was explaining to his congregation the difference between faith and knowledge. "Now, my bredren," he said, "hit's like dis: Dar's Brudder Johnsing a-sittin' on de front seat wid Sister Johnsing and de five little Johnsings. She knows dey's her chillen—dat's knowledge. He believes dey's his children—dat's faith."

* * *

Tut! Tut!

The bride and groom arrived at a fashionable hotel on their honeymoon. The room they occupied was furnished with a pair of twin beds. Upon seeing them, the bride immediately began to cry, and the groom said: "Why, dear, what is the matter?" "Why," said the bride, looking at the twin beds, "I thought we were going to have a room all by ourselves."

* * *

Far Enough

A Negro in an American regiment was running for the back areas as fast as he could go, when he was stopped by a white officer "Don't delay me, suh," said the Negro, "I'se gotta be on my way."

"Boy," replied the officer, "do you know who I am? I'm a general."

"Lordy!" exclaimed the Negro, taking a second look. "You sure is! I musta been travellin' some, 'cause I didn't think I'd got back that far yit."

* * *

Discovered

A group of men at the club were discussing the colour of their wives' hair, and Jones was the only man who couldn't remember. He decided to rush right home and find out. Dashing into the living room he found his wife sitting on the davenport; he looked at her hair, and cried:

"Brown!"

And from behind the davenport came a surprised voice:

"Now, how did you know I was here."

* * *

The Perfect Lady

A small boy went into a grocery store and asked for a box of matches. Presently he returned, saying:

"Please, mother says these matches won't light."

"Won't light," cried the grocer. "Why, look here!" and he struck one on his trousers.

The boy took the matches away, but presently returned with them once more.

"Please sir, mother says she hasn't time to come and scratch all her matches on your trousers!"

* * *

The Dear

A blithe young lady walked into a bank the other day and addressed the paying teller: "I want to have this cheque cashed."

"Yes, madam," replied the teller; "please endorse it."

"Why, my husband sent it to me He is away on business."

"Yes madam, but just endorse it. Sign it on the back, please, and your husband will know we paid it to you."

She went to the desk and in a few minutes returned to the window with the check endorsed: "Your loving wife, Edith."

* * *

Defined

"Now, John," said the judge, "tell us why you insulted this lady."

"Well, y'r Honour, I picked this lady up in me cab and took her to where she wanted to go 'an when she got out she gave me the exact change, and no more, an' I sez under my breath, 'You stingy ol' hen,' an' she heard me."

"Perhaps, John, you can tell us just what is your idea of a lady."

"Well, y'r Honour, I picked up a lady the other day an' took her to her destination an' she gave me a five dollar bill an' me, bein' an honest man, I reaches fur me change, but sez she, 'Aw, t'hell with the change, go buy yourself a shot o' gin.' Now, that's what I considers a lady."

JAPANESE BOMB CANTON

Scores Killed and Many Others Wounded

CHINESE SHOOT DOWN SEVERAL PLANES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Aug. 31.

Canton and Shinkwan got their first taste of armed combat at dawn to-day, separate Japanese air squadrons giving the two cities a deluge of deadly missiles. At least 40 are dead and ten to fifteen were wounded in the northern Kwangtung town.

Evidently nine machines skirted the Kiangsi-Kwangtung frontier, and they were dropping their bombs over the Kukkong steel bridge before anybody knew they were anywhere about. Three big projectiles were let fall, but marksmanship was bad, they detonating in the river, and the bridge was not even scratched. The aim must have been disturbed by the anti-aircraft guns which the regulars stationed at the bridge brought into play.

Next the nine flew right over Shinkwan and in passing they took a few shots at the aerodrome, the bombs falling wide of their mark. Out of vengeance for the spirited reply by guns scattered about the town, bombs were then released promiscuously.

The Central Hotel was one of the refuge posts to which the citizens of Shinkwan were to resort in case of an air raid. Many were just going in when a bomb fell into the street, and 40 are reported as dead. This is the biggest loss of life so far in the aerial warfare in South China.

Nobody was around when another bomb made a bulls-eye on the telegraph office. It was left a shambles, and this is the only worthwhile accomplishment of the Japanese airmen so far.

Carrier Launches Planes

From the big carrier standing by off Nano, an island near the shore just about where Fukien and Kwangtung meet, two bombers and four pursuit planes took off with the object of subjecting Canton to a bombardment. Skilfully the pilots gave all the big towns and military posts a wide berth, so they were over Hohyuen before the first report of the flight came to the metropolis and then by a telegraphic message from the East River town. In about fifteen minutes after that the enemy was over Canton.

Rules of civilized warfare were religiously observed, and despite the many projectiles that anti-aircraft guns fired the Japanese did not reply while over the thickly-settled portion of the city. Perhaps it was because, out of respect for these most modern weapons that the flyers kept to a height of 6,000 to 7,000 feet, and so they were in no danger of destruction from the bursts. From Shameen, the foreign settlement, one could see the smoke when the shells burst far below the enemy's aircraft.

The military claim that the Japanese wanted to wreck the big arsenal at Shektseng beyond Canton on the North River. But six Chinese aeroplanes that went aloft from a field near the arsenal were espied, and the hostile ships about-faced and started their bombardment over Saichuen on the western side of the city where are the cement plant and other government factories. One bomb came down near the electric power house, but as sandbags were piled along its walls it came through the ordeal unscathed.

Two mechanics were killed, one wounded when, power-diving, a Japanese aviator turned on his machine-gun over the Tinho aerodrome. Bombs all fell harmlessly. No so at the civil aviation field at Shekpai, just east of Canton, where one or two direct hits were scored. All the planes were being held in Kwangsi. Three peasants were killed, three hurt.

Slight damage was done to the gate at the Chungshan University in the same general locality. A bomb fell on the highway near Fuktan Middle School and five peasants sustained injuries.

Because of the height at which the adversary kept his machines most of the time, though eleven Chinese planes got into the air by the time the Tinho airport was attacked, they contented themselves with gaining height themselves, and waited for the return flight of the foe. By so doing, they got above him and a battle was fought after the two squadrons passed Whampoa.

Japanese Bomber Downed

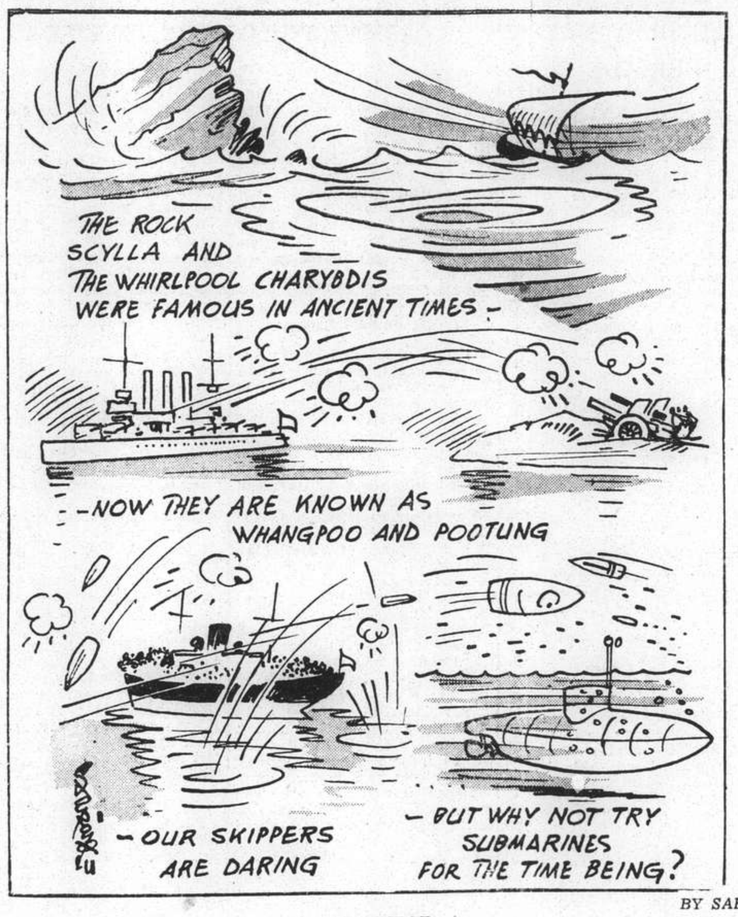
A Japanese bomber first was rendered *hors de combat*. Machine-gun bullets cut the fuel tank, and it had to seek a place to land. Had not the fliers failed to release their last bomb the landing might have been a successful one, but when the wheels touched the ground the bomb went off and the dismembered crew of five were strewn far and wide. This disaster occurred near Tungkoon City. An identification badge was that of the squadron commander, and it was Hoh King-wai, leader of the 15th Chinese air squadron that brought down this Japanese machine.

When the enemy's pursuit plane was brought down by anti-aircraft gunfire near the Bocca Tigris Forts on the Pearl River, the three on board took to their parachutes. All of them reached the ground all right, and were finally found hiding in a thicket and made prisoners.

These two disasters of the enemy have been pretty well verified. It is furthermore claimed that one pursuit plane was cut off from the main body so that it had to turn and take a course towards Waichow on the East River. Near that city it was put out of commission, and came down. On grounding its three occupants opened up with their machine-gun, but soon surrendered when Waichow guards came up.

At noon yesterday six Japanese aeroplanes took off from the carrier and flew to the county seat of Chaoling County, which is near the Fukien coast. The back part of the Magistracy caved in from a bomb attack and six guards were laid low, but it is believed all will survive.

Nearer the Kiangsi dividing lines lies the county of Pingyuen, and after finishing their work at Chaoling the enemy went to its county seat. They were after the telegraph office in this case, and one bomb was directed at it, but it missed entirely, striking a road and killing one peasant. Fortunately the telegraphic office is on the edge of the town, or casualties might have been greater.


THE ROCK SCYLLA AND THE WHIRLPOOL CHARYBDIS WERE FAMOUS IN ANCIENT TIMES -
-NOW THEY ARE KNOWN AS WHANGPOO AND POOTUNG
- OUR SKIPPERS ARE DARING
- BUT WHY NOT TRY SUBMARINES FOR THE TIME BEING?

BY SAPAJOU.

SAFETY FIRST

LAMA'S PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

Ideal of Peace in the Forbidden Land of Thibet: Way of Escape on the Roof of the World

BY TIBETAN

Tachienlu, Sikang

Has the lama on the Roof of the World arrived at or established a philosophy of life which may be safely and conveniently followed by other human beings? Has he by a straight or circuitous route reached a point in his existence where he can with certainty say. This is the way, walk ye in it? Or does the lama's philosophy of life merely satisfy himself and is in no way applicable to other mortals on the planet?

If it is true that man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward is a philosophy of life or 'escape' possible while man is still in the flesh? If we study man and his aspirations at the present day has the lamad discovered something which humanity is still struggling for in vain? And if the lama in the Land of Lamas has discovered this something is it possible for other men to study it and discover it? If existence is nothing and nothing is nothing what is there to worry about? Has there ever been such things as a French Revolution, or a Russian Revolution, or a Chinese Revolution? Or are these merely the creations of a distorted imagination, if there is such a thing as an imagination? Is there such a thing as Tennyson's Brook, and is the water in a cold or hot, soft or hard? To all these and many other questions the lama can give the most satisfying answers.

Lama's Philosophy

He sits in his lonely and solitary cell and looks the whole world in the face very much after the fashion of the Village Blacksmith. Doubtful, of course, whether there is such a thing or formation as a whole world, but perfectly convinced, if there is, it is without form and void, and that darkness is upon the face of the deep. What then is this philosophy of life, if the lama really has one? Is it secured by elimination, hallucination, or 'escape'? Has the lama in his ignorance, superstition, and blindness built up a system that will not stand test of cultured and critical investigation, or has his system stood the test of ages, and what to-day is dished up as philosophy is simply Lamaism under another name.

If the love of money, as someone said long ago, is the root of all evil, how does the lama look upon money? The answer to this question is that the lonely hermit on the Roof of the World discovered long ago that, Ye cannot serve God and mammon. Does the lama ask, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, What shall we wear? And is it true that these are the things the Gentiles or the heathen seek? Europe is struggling madly to-day for something to eat and something to drink and something to wear and the economic and financial conditions of the so-called Gentile has reached a stage in the world's history that almost baffles description. And the end is not yet!

Ideals of Peace

As the lama, from his lonely cell views it, what are the position and condition of the world and civilization to-day? From the pages of the North China Herald, the book reviews of the Sunday Times, the cartoons in Punch, the pictures in the London Illustrated News, the broadcasts of the Listener, the foreign news of the Overseas, the photographs of the National Geographic, the horrors of the Daily Mirror, can we with any degree of sincerity or simplicity, place these before this religious devotee and say, There you are and there are more worlds to conquer! The last National Geographic had some pictures of the world's greatest terminals. We call this science, progress, civilization; are we surprised if the lama describes it by other names. We show him a photo of Chequers beautifully situated among the Chiltern hills and tell him it is a place of peace and rest and he understands its significance immediately. With a certain amount of pride we show the lama an aerial view of Chicago, he instantly scents its danger, and begins turning his rosary. Are you surprised? A magazine has just come to hand with a picture of the prisoners in the courtyard of the San Quentin prison and the number exceeds the lama population of the great Drebung lamasery near Lhasa. Can we explain to the simple minded lama that this is the inevitable price we have to pay for our deliverance from the thraldom and ignorance and superstitions of the Dark Ages? And Women's Suffrage: And Home Rule: And Tariff Reform: And the Land Question: And National Economy: And National Defence: And the Budget: And the General Election: And the Price of Beer: And the Corn Laws: And the Derby: And the Oxford Boat Race: And the Education Bill: And Disestablishment: And the Reform of the House of Lords: And the Coal Strike: And the Pari-mutuel: And the Nationalization of the Railways: And the wholesale destruction of Herring: And the Last Rose of Summer: and a host of other important and public questions, including the British Press, and Westminster Abbey, and Madame Tussaud's and we candidly tell him this is merely a mild reflection of the term civilization.

Forbidden Land

Are we surprised or shocked if the lama in his blindness closes the Land of the Lamas to outside intruders? Are we embarrassed at the terms, The Great Closed Land, and The Forbidden Land? Suppose for example the Land Question was introduced into the Land of the Lamas: what next? Or Women's Suffrage: what would happen? Or the Boat Race: what would take place? The lama in his blindness may bow down to gods of wood and stone, but it ends there. If Lloyd George or James Maxton did anything approaching this the British Press would take note and publish it far and wide. Yet the lama does it every day and very little is said about it. Is there any significance behind the fact that Tibet is a Closed Land? Is it closed to keep something out or to keep something in, or both? Does the lama fear a foreign religious invasion or some peculiar cultural expansion, or is he merely conservative and suspicious of the outsider, or has he a downright antagonism and hatred to our boasted civilization? And the question may be seriously asked: Does he know anything about it? As far as he is concerned, life and everything related to it, may be without form and void, still the London Cockney may think otherwise, and both men have a right to their opinions. Suppose, to begin with, we take the lama and politics, or Political Science, as it is sometimes called. Has the lama any politics or any knowledge of Political Science? As he sits cross legged within his lonely cell do politics in any way disturb his peace of mind? Or if he goes to visit his neighbour next door does the question of Political Science distress their mental outlook and distort their dreams? If we define politics as the science and practice of ruling communities and States, it is practically unknown in the Land of the Lamas. The lama's life long struggle is to get out of 'this' into 'that'—'this' being 'here' and 'that' being 'there.'

Politics, if he knows anything about them, have no interest whatever for him: they would prove a mental drag and clog the wheels of his heaven-bent aspirations. In the larger lamaseries of Kham, that is, the institutions with over one thousand lamas, such as Litang, Dawo, Kanze, and Dajay, there is no term in Tibetan, apart from the idea of 'worldly' which connotes the idea of politics. And the lama is taught and believes that the world is evil and evil only and a thing to be hated and avoided. Therefore if politics involve him in worldly affairs while he is longing to be absent from the body they are a decided hindrance and strenuously avoided on that account. To the lama Zeitgeist is not only a Time Spirit but an Evil Spirit. A politician may sometimes make an absolute fool of himself, sometimes an ass; the lama is never tempted to do so. His eyes are not fixed on the things which are seen and temporal but on the things which are unseen and eternal. James Maxton and Lloyd George and Winston Churchill and David Kirkwood firmly believe that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush and act accordingly. Politics is in their life blood and the lama may pray as long and as fast and as hard as he likes: Give me politics says Winston or let me die! If it is a question of private or public weal or woe are we prepared to follow the lama or the politician? In our course from 'here' to 'there' shall we take Lozang Draba as our guide and counsellor or Winston Churchill? Quite recently the British Publishing Houses have issued

(Continued on page 6)

O.I.C. OPEN

In order to render an essential service to our patients in the S.V.C., S.M.P. and Shanghai Defence Force The O.I.C. is open to-day and will continue to serve as usual from 10—12 a.m. daily and as long as possible.

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COLONY SENDS SHANGHAI FOLK TO LAICHIKOK GAOL

Refugees in Hongkong Jockey Club Transferred: Sportsmen Insist on Holding Races

WARDERS QUARTERS ARE REFITTED

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Aug. 31.

"WE are all going to be sent to gaol!" said a diminutive little refugee at the Happy Valley Refugee Camp this afternoon. She did not seem to be unduly depressed at the idea, however, nor need she be, for the 500-odd women and children now staying at the camp are not going to be placed behind bars on a strict bread-and-water basis, but are merely being transferred from the Jockey Club stands to the former warder quarters of Laichikok Gaol.

When the transfer has been accomplished, all destitute or temporarily "embarrassed" refugees will be housed in camps in Kowloon, namely at the Laichikok Gaol's old quarters, the Central British School and the old barracks at Shamshuipo. Canton may be bombed from the air, Shanghai may re-echo to the sound of shot and shell—but the Jockey Club's racing season opens on September 18 and, like Shanghai's polo and bowling enthusiasts, the Colony's race fans will brook no interference with their sport.

At a cost of about $3,000 to the Hongkong Government, the gaol quarters are now having electric light installations put in, are being mosquito-proofed, and generally cleaned up and equipped to cater to the needs of the Happy Valley refugees. The transfer will be made as soon as the quarters have been properly and adequately fitted up, and the refugees will then transfer their allegiance from the camp in Happy Valley to "Lichee Corner," which is the literal translation of Laichikok. The village which got its name from the lichee trees which it cultivated is now no more, however, for Kowloon has expanded and "developed" it.

Another Problem Pending

In a few days, the authorities will be faced with another problem, in connection with the Central British School, whose autumn term opens on September 13. No decision has yet been made with regard to the 350 to 400 women and children refugees now housed there, as it is hoped that before the half-month will have elapsed conditions will have improved to the extent that the evacuées can return to their city on the Whangpoo and school can open normally. This does seem to be rather optimistic, however, and I understand that the authorities are looking over one or two available buildings in the meantime with a view to seeing whether one of these might be suitable to meet the emergency.

Meanwnile, the life at the various camps continues smoothly. I understand that the proportion of refugees who are paying the full amount of $5 a day per adult is about 1 in 250; some are paying $80 a month, but by far the larger proportion are paying nothing at all, and have merely signed promises to pay.

Abuses Creeping In

It is perhaps unfortunate that certain abuses of the system have already crept in, and as your correspondent is in the fortunate position of being able to don the guise of "refugee" at will and mingle with the evacuées, he has perhaps a better position from which to observe such abuses than the Refugee Committee.

For instance, there are certain women here who claim that $80 a month is the most they can afford to pay, and they grumble loudly at even this, despite the fact that their usual house-keeping allowances have been coming through regularly. Your correspondent knows of at least three cases where the women have professed their total inability to co-operate with the Government to the extent of even paying a little, despite the fact that they have already, since their arrival in the Colony, been able to "salt" away amounts between $200 and $300. A friend reports having seen one of these ladies walk into a shop and purchase over $80 worth of goods and luxuries. Almost without exception, these ladies were not British by birth, but acquired it through marriage.

A frequent question these days is of course, "when do you think we will be able to go back to Shanghai, and when?" Indeed, that seems to be the stock opening gambit of any exchange of conversation between two ex-Shanghai residents, any discussion of the weather being distinctly out of date. With so many conflicting reports coming through all day long—all of which receive prominent mention in the local press—it is impossible to give these anxious folk any real idea of just what is happening, and one's attitude has the alternative of changes daily from cheerful pessimism to pessimistic cheerfulness.

POLICE OFFER REWARDS IN PALESTINE

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Jerusalem, Sept. 9.

The police here are offering a total of £10,000 in rewards in connection with murders of Arabs and Jews since August 29. A reward of £500 has been placed on the head of each murderer.—Reuter.

A motor life-boat, which the Royal National Life-boat Institution has built for its station at Peel, Isle of Man, left Southampton by steamer for Belfast. She will take the place of a pulling and sailing life-boat, the last on the island, and has cost £3,500. She will be named "Helen Sutton" in memory of the donor.

NOTICE

MISSIONARY HOME

Will friends please note that temporary quarters have been established at

382 Avenue Joffre
French Concession, Shanghai
Telephone 82709. Cable:—"Evangel" or "Beaman's" P. O. Box No. as before 1488.

All communications should be addressed as above. Guests met and accommodated as before.

Baggage still at 4 Quinsan Gardens will be evacuated as soon as possible, so far all intact. 9683

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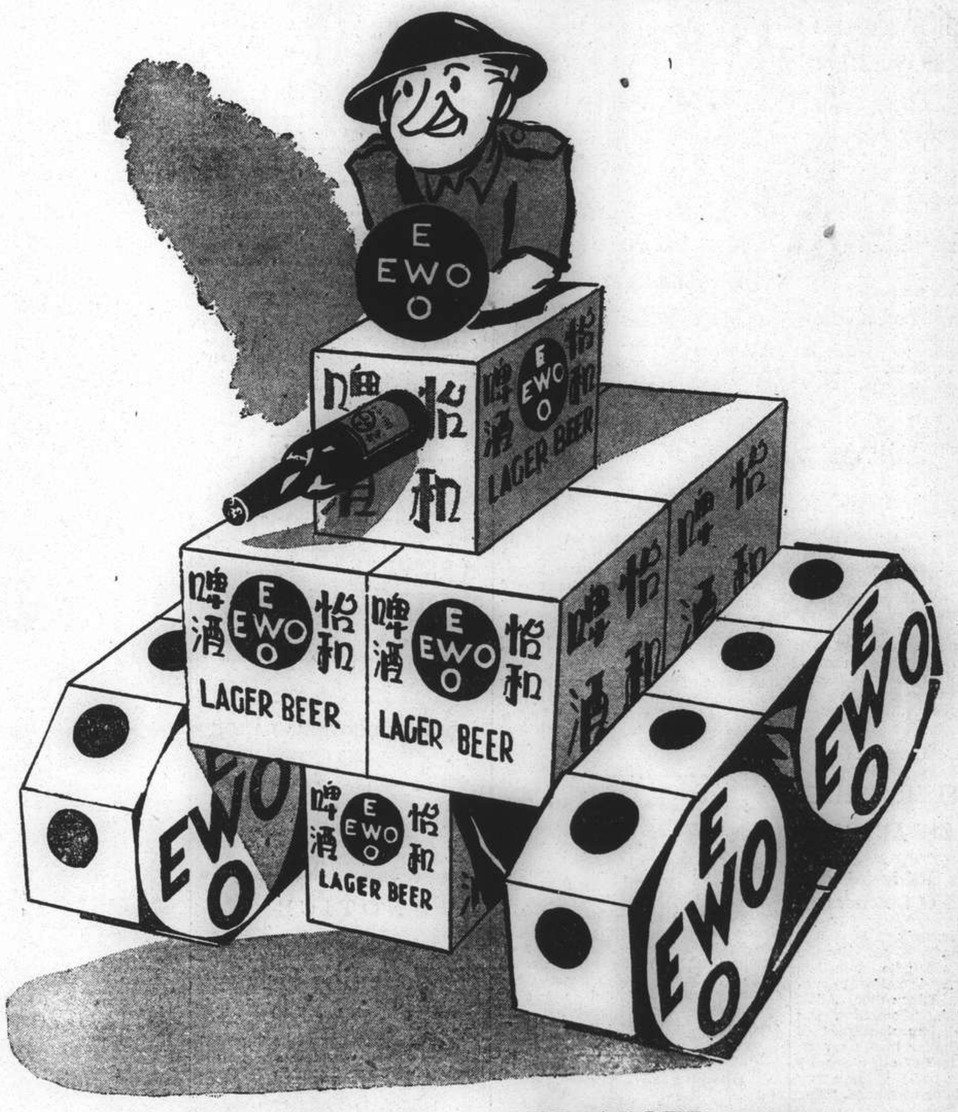

TAKE IT IN A *TANK*ARD!

29 NC 12/9/37 F61

FROM DAY TO DAY

DR. Wu Lien-teh, head of the National Quarantine Service, was today recalled to Shanghai while en route to London from Bandoeng, says Reuter.

A GROUP of fishmongers doing business in the State Fish Market has contributed a sum of $852.26 toward the relief of war refugees, says a report to the Sin Wen Pao. The money is stated to represent the net earnings of the fishmongers in 21 days.

MR. Aw Boon-hu, a well-known Chinese industrialist and philanthropist now staying in Hongkong, has organized a medical aid corps and will dispatch it in a few days to the war zone to take care of the wounded, says a report to the China Times.

CHINESE classes in the Foreign Y.M.C.A. will commence on Thursday, September 16, at 5.30 p.m. These classes will meet three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. Inquiries and registrations should be made at the Service Counter of the Y, Tel. 92250.

APART from local American business men who are opposed to evacuation from Shanghai, American missionaries working in the interior have indicated their determination to stay at their posts in spite of the war, says a report to the Chinese press.

THE students of the Business College of the University of Shanghai have formed war time service corps to co-operate with local organizations of a similar nature, says a report to the Chinese press. The Business College, which is situated at 209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, is due to open for its autumn session on September 20.

THE library of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai which was moved from the Civic Centre after the hostilities started, is making preparations for the circulation of simple books and magazines among the wounded soldiers under treatment in various local base hospitals, says a report to the Shun Pao.

BY kind permission of the S.M.C., the Committee of the Union Church have arranged for a service to be held in Bubbling Well Chapel this morning at 10.45. Through the courtesy of the Dean, the congregation have been granted the use of the Cathedral organ and hymn books for the service.

DR. Chang Po-ling, President of Nankai University in Tientsin whose destruction by the Japanese has aroused great indignation in cultural circles here and abroad, arrived in Chungking yesterday, states a dispatch to the Ta Kung Pao. After a brief stay, Dr. Chang will proceed to Changsha to prepare for the opening of a temporary joint university for students from the war zone.

SIX Bureaux have so far been formed under the Peace Maintenance Commission in Tientsin, being those of General Affairs, Public Safety, Finance, Works, Public Health and Education, says a dispatch to the China Times. The appointment of Mr. Shen Tung-wu to head the last named bureau was made only on September 9, when Mr. Fang Jo also assumed his post as the President of the District Court of Tientsin, succeeding Mr. Li Tsu-cheng.

IN a circular notice issued on September 9, the Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai forbade all shops and stores in this city and its neighbouring towns to shut their doors without orders from the Government, says a report to the Chinese press. Shops that have not been re-opened were warned to do so, while those that have already done so were urged to restore normal conditions as soon as possible.

U.S. NAZIS SEEK TO SEIZE POWER

Leader Issues Denial: Full Congress Inquiry Sought

Washington, Sept. 9.

A resolution authorizing a congressional investigation of Nazi activities in the United States was being drafted to-day by Senator Edward R. Burke. Democrat of Nebraska.—United Press.

Nazi Leader's Statement

New York, Sept. 9.

A denial that American Nazis were preparing to seize the reins of United States Government was made to-day by Herr Fritz Kuhn, leader of the Nazis in America.

"Our organization is just waiting until the Communists are ready to seize control, which will be sooner than you think," he said. "Then, if the Government needs our help, we will step in and fight for our country, the United States.

"I could show you things about the Communists that would make your hair stick up and grow within an hour. We are preparing to fight the Communists, not the United States."

The Nazi question has become a national issue again with the publication of a copyright article published in the "Chicago Daily Times" charging that an army of at least 20,000 American Nazis was preparing to seize control of the United States.—United Press.

HERR HITLER HAILS WORKERS ARMY

Labour Corps Reviewed and Called Part of Defences

Nuremberg, Sept. 8.

Addressing a demonstration by the Labour Service, which he described as a secondary army in national development defence, Chancellor Adolf Hitler to-day said, "Comrades, you have become an important part of New Germany, similar to the army.

"If representatives of other peoples with other ideals could glimpse you here," the Chancellor continued, "they would see what has been done in a short 4½ years. They could see that our people work hard, but are determined that no one shall take away our right to live."

Chancellor Hitler was making his first address at the National Socialist Congress.—United Press.

SHIPS TIED UP IN SAN FRANCISCO

Teamsters Dispute Causing General Stoppage

San Francisco, Sept. 7.

The Intercoastal Shippers may order an embargo on cargo destined for San Francisco and Oakland, California, until the teamsters' tie-up is settled, it was announced to-day.

Mr. Z. George, Pacific Coast representative of the Intercoastal Steamship Freight Association, said that shippers will probably take immediate action "as the docks will any minute become so congested that something must be done."

Re-routing of cargoes would cut the San Francisco Bay's normal maritime receipts more than fifty per cent.

Meanwhile, the Oakland teamsters were prepared to halt deliveries to all East Bay docks on Wednesday.—United Press.

Sympathy Strike

New York, Sept. 7.

The National Maritime Union today announced that a sympathy strike would be staged against the United States liner Manhattan, to sail Wednesday, unless the ship operators meet the engineers' demand for an increase in wages. Senior engineers are demanding a $60 per month increase and junior engineers want $35 per month more.—United Press.

U.S. ENJOYS IRON, STEEL BOOM

Wars and Disturbances Put Prices Climbing High

Washington, Sept. 7.

The Department of Commerce today revealed that current world upheavals were booming scrap iron and steel exports toward World War levels.

During the first seven months of this year, exports of scrap iron and steel totalled 2,600,707 tons, valued at $51,957,619, representing increases of 105 per cent. in quantity and 234.9 per cent. in value, over the corresponding period in 1936, despite the fact that exports in July were considerably lower than during the preceding months.

July exports of semi-finished iron and steel products totalled 461,391 tons, valued at $26,489, which was only 60,987 tons under the monthly average for 1917.

Exports of semi-finished iron and steel products during the first seven months of 1937 totalled 1,831.424 tons, valued at $112,376,553, compared with 653,628 tons, valued at $48,555,857, for the corresponding period in 1936.

During July, pig iron continued its lead as the principal iron and steel export, with Japan and the United Kingdom as the outstanding purchasers.—United Press.

SILVER SUPPLEMENT OF MONEY BASIS

Senator Pittman Ventures His Opinion

Salt Lake City, Sept. 7.

Senator Key Pittman, Democrat of Nevada, to-day declared that there was insufficient gold to provide monetary reserves for all commercial countries, in his address before the American Mining Congress.

"The answer is to make silver an essential part of these reserves," Senator Pittman said. "It is silly for anyone to say the monetization of silver would flood the world with silver."

Senator Pittman said that he did not believe President Roosevelt would seek a third term. He thought the Democratic candidate would be neither an extreme New Dealer nor an extreme conservative and he predicted that the selection of either would result in a split of the Democratic party.

Although the Senator admitted that at present an outstanding presidential candidate is lacking, he intimated that one could be found who would be "capable of solidifying the party. Three years is a long time. There must be some give and take, of course."—United Press.

NEW HEALTH PLANS IN BRITAIN

Sir Kingsley Wood Speaks at Cardiff

London, Sept. 9.

Sir Kingsley Wood, the Minister of Health, addressing Welsh local authorities at Cardiff, announced a number of national health projects and social schemes to be undertaken during the next twelve months. He hoped early in the new session to introduce in the House of Commons two important measures, one to reduce the age limit for the award of pensions to the blind, and the other to provide medical care for young persons who had left school. At least 300,000 new homes were required to complete the present slum clearance and overcrowding programme. The campaign to make motherhood still safer would be intensified by aid of the new midwifery service.—Wireless through Reuter

BAN ASKED ON FASCIST MARCH IN EAST END

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 9.

The Jewish People's Council today requested the Police Commissioner to ban the proposed Fascist march through the East End on October 3. Even if the proposed route avoids the Jewish quarter, the Council declared it did not alter "provocative Fascist activities and propaganda."—Reuter.

FIRST LORD TO VISIT HOME FLEET

London, Sept. 9.

The first Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. Duff-Cooper, will visit the Home Fleet in Scottish waters in H.M.S. Enchantress in the course of next week.—Wireless through Reuter.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SILKWORMS

Development of Sericulture in Bihar

POSSIBILITIES AS A COTTAGE INDUSTRY

The process of rearing silk-worms and distribution of eri 'seeds', carried on at the Government Eri Seed Supply Station at Ranchi, and the possibilities that sericulture offers as a cottage or subsidiary industry in Bihar, are described in an article issued by the Information Officer, Bihar.

"Millions of silk-worms are reared at the Government Eri Seed Supply Station at Morhabedi, Ranchi, in order to produce disease-free 'seed', as silk-worm eggs are called, and distributed to rearers", states the article. "The centre, which was started about two years ago to foster the growth of sericulture in the province, has made good progress during its brief existence."

Sericulture offers district possibilities as a cottage or subsidiary industry (continues the article), particularly in this province, where an area of about 44,000 acres is under castor plantation. If advantage is taken to rear silk-worms on castor leaves, the estimated financial benefit to the people will be very great and it would also provide a useful sparetime occupation. It has been calculated that from an acre of ordinary land under castor plantation, about 30 seers of dry cocoons valued at Rs. 40 can be obtained. These cocoons, when spun into thread, yield at least 16 seers of silk yarn, which can be sold for Rs. 80 even at the present low price of silk. Thus the income of an agricultural family growing castor plants on about one acre of land and rearing and spinning "eri" would be not less than Rs. 80 per year, besides about Rs. 20 that they can expect from the sale of castor seeds. If the spun yarn is woven into silk materials, it can fetch as much as Rs. 160.

This does not mean that a cultivator must have at least one acre of land to spare to be able to take up this subsidiary industry, because a petty cultivator can spare even a smaller piece or *bari* or *tar* land for this purpose can make an additional income by carrying on this industry on a small scale. The facility which the Industries Department is offering of collecting the cocoons and spun silk produced by the cultivators on payment of cash brings them a ready income without having to take the trouble of marketing the produce.

Rearing of Silk-Worms

The Eri Seed Supply Station has been able to carry on the work of rearing silk-worms successfully. During the current year, 53 broods were reared from 1,890 layings of eri eggs, from which 109,792 disease-free layings (over 1,286 ozs.) or eri eggs were supplied to the rearers, mostly of this province, who are given these eggs free.

The centre began by planting over six acres under castor for the feeding and rearing of these worms. An idea as to how these silk-worms hungrily eat piles of castor leaves and thrive on them can be had from the fact that maunds of leaves were actually consumed during the current year.

The elaborate process of rearing silkworms in all stages and the method of spinning thread on spindle and pedal charkha were demonstrated by the staff of the centre both at the Ranchi and Khunti exhibitions during the current year. The centre is engaged in breeding silk-worms on a scientific basis. The mother moths are microscopically examined in order to make sure that their eggs are free from disease. The worms complete the cycle in about 50 to 55 days. The female moth keeps the race going from one generation to another. She lays eggs at the rate of 200 for two or three days and then dies. As soon as the eggs hatch, they are transferred to bamboo trays and the newly-hatched worms are fed on strips of castor leaves in the caterpillar stage. The worms take about 22 days to mature and spin cocoons. The most critical period of their existence is just before the worms begin to spin their cocoons, when they become restless and go off their food. They spin their cocoons amongst the mango twigs kept in baskets which come handy at this stage.

Interesting hybridisation and manurial experiments were carried out at the centre. The hybridisation experiments have resulted in the improved quality and size of cocoons, while the manurial experiments have contributed to the healthy growth of castor plants.

A party of five eri instructors, one in each of the districts of Champaran, Darbhanga, Purnea, Manbhum and Palamau, is engaged in teaching the rearers the improved methods of silkworm rearing and spinning.

BRITAIN TO SAVE MADRID REFUGEES

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 8.

Answering urgent requests by the International Red Cross, the British Government has chartered a ship to take 4,000 Madrid refugees from Valencia to Marseilles. The refugees are at present housed in foreign Embassies and Legations in Madrid.—Reuter.

LORD RUNCIMAN'S LARGE FORTUNE

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 9.

The 90-year-old shipping magnate Lord Runciman, who died recently, left £2,388,000.—Reuter.

NOTICE

The Fette Rug Company

(Fed. Inc. U.S.A.)

announces the closing of its Shanghai Shop. All arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Thomson & Company, Chartered Accountants, 20 Canton Road, to whom bills should be presented for payment and accounts receivable paid in.

Mrs. W. K. SMITH, *Manager*

Shanghai, September 10, 1937.

9671

ANOTHER BUSY DAY FOR BRIGADE

Shells, Fires and Bombs Give Men Hectic Time

The morning of the 9th inst. was quiet, but in the afternoon there was considerable activity in the fighting section of the Brigade.

At 14.30 hours a call was received to Tatung and Sinza Roads, the report being that a shell had struck a Chinese house causing an outbreak of fire and injuring several persons. Fire engines and an ambulance responded from Sinza Division and located the house but could find no trace of fire. After some little delay it was found that two Chinese females had been injured and they were conveyed to hospital in a Brigade Ambulance. While investigations were being made, two more shells fell in the vicinity, fortunately without causing injury to Brigade personnel.

Later in the evening, slight damage was caused to a shop in Sinza District, presumably caused by someone carelessly lighting a cigarette when passing a gas meter and piping connected to the premises on which work was being done. A Gas Co. employee was injured while making an effort to shut off the gas supply and was conveyed to hospital for dressing The explosion was entirely accidental.

Toward midnight, a message was received to the effect that the China Import and Export Lumber Co.'s yard located on the North side of Yangtszepoo Road, was on fire. Yangtszepoo Division responded and found that a large portion of the lumber yard was alight. Lines were laid and the most valuable sections of the premises protected against the advance of the flames and a message was transmitted to Central Watchroom stating the nature of the outbreak and requesting assistance. In response to this appeal, one pump with a "Special Squad" from Central Division turned out and was engaged for over four hours after which time it was found possible to return, leaving the others to complete the work of extinction.

The Yangtszepoo Division machines returned to the Station at 05.32 hours, one officer and a detachment being left on the premises with lines laid from the private installation.

The ambulances service had a busy day with 30 calls, and conveyed 43 persons to various Hospital; of these 13 were "war" casualties, 1 injured at the fire in Sinza District, the remainder being sickness, and/or accident cases.

MISSING SOVIET FLIERS STILL BEING SOUGHT

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

New York, Sept. 9.

The search for the missing Soviet trans-polar fliers will continue until next summer, unless successful before then, declared the Arctic explorer, Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, to-day. He is co-ordinating the Canadian and American rescue efforts.—Reuter.

LAMA'S PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

(Continued from page 5)

enormous tomes from their gigantic printing presses depicting the Life, Labours, and Conflicts of our political heroes, and viewed from the lama's standpoint what are they worth? Memoirs in two, three, and four ponderous volumes are laboriously reviewed week by week in the pages of the Sunday Times, and if some kindly spirit would only translate them for the benefit of the patient lama what extraordinary reading they would make.

Life in Distant Land

But the point is what conclusions would he come to regarding State, National, or World politics? Would he consider the time well spent in harassing public audiences with his own particular or peculiar views: Or would he say, leave me alone, give me my rosary, my prayer wheel, my sacred book, and let my soul dwell in quietness? If men are judged by their contribution to the well-fare and well-being of others, surely a contribution of peace, is the greatest thing any human being can make. Life in Lamaland has to be seen to be understood and appreciated. In Minya there are numerous lamaseries with one hundred and more resident lamas. Goaka, Regu, Jeleku, Lhagong, and Gada, all two days from Tachienlu, are religious institutions with three and four hundred resident priests. One might say that these able-bodied, strong, young men are simply living a life of wicked indolence, spending their days and nights in idleness, passing their time seeing visions and dreaming dreams. And it might be suggested that their young manhood and energies might be used in some useful occupation, milking cows, cutting grass, tending sheep, and hunting game. What contribution, it might be asked, is a lazy, unclean, unwashed lama making towards the advancement and progress of civilization? Is he making the world happier, better, safer, cleaner? But what, it might be asked, is the politician doing? A.J.B. had probably the keenest critical, analytical, political mind of any man in any century, though it was sometimes encased in an ice box: Blanche Dugdale who has just finished the second volume of his Life once had the temerity and audacity to ask this great man: "Did you make anything that lasted in your first 25 years——?" In a review of the book we read: That A..J.B. was among those most responsible for the Treaty of Versailles, and it was he who answered Gen. Smuts when the latter pointed out that there was an absolute incompatibility between the terms on which the Germans surrendered and those the Treaty was compelling them to accept. Balfour argued ably, quietly, ironically, that the Fourteen Points was not a legal document and therefore not binding; and the Treaty of Versailles is responsible for the present condition of the world. How terrible! How horrible! And the political brains of the world sitting round the table; and the lama sitting peacefully, quietly, silently in his lonely cell somewhere on the Roof of the world.

What then, if any, is the difference in the contribution to the peace of the world between the lama and the politician? All Capone, James Maxton, L. G. Winston Churchill, are all men with enormous glands, and might do enormous good to themselves and mankind if they bricked themselves up in some lama's cell and prayed devoutly for the peace of Jerusalem. This however demands courage and determination and apparently the red robed lama has these. And what after all is the lama's contribution? "If the honourable member for Dartmoor will remain quiet we will proceed with the business of the house." Exactly! The lama's contribution of peace to this dark and troubled world is a quiet and peaceful heart; and if the struggling, striving dictators made a similar contribution we might have a quiet and peaceful world; and if our fighting, blustering, boisterous politicians carefully locked themselves up for a period of years we might have peace and quietness.

The word 'peace' is the salutation all over the Land of the Lamas. True, the nomad may seem wickedly naughty when he passes you in the early morning, for when he does so, he very rudely sticks out his long tongue, and then asks, "Deh-mo-ah-yin?" that is, "Are you at peace?" And when they come to call and enter your home, there first words are, "Du-sa-ah-deh?" that is, "Are you dwelling in peace?" Along the Tibetan highway they greet each other and they kindly greet the perfect stranger with the gentle word, "Deh-mo" that is, "Peace."

Great Unwashed

The burly, woolly nomad, the unwashed, red robed lama, the ignorant, superstitious draba, the fat, sleek, courteous, suave, merchant, the young, care-free acolyte, the old grey headed farmer, and the dirty, smelly, blushing maiden all have this gracious word on their lips. Frequently both palms are stretched out, followed by a vigorous protrusion of a long and well developed tongue, and then follows: "Deh-mo" the word in Tibetan for "Peace." I believe the lama, the nomad, and the draba, have have discovered the meaning behind Shakespeare's words.

"To thine own self be true and it follows as the night the day Thou canst not then be false to anyman." I believe the Tibetans are as sincere in their saluation as the heavenly host when it sang—

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

The nomad may be dirty, and the aroma surrounding his person may not be all that one would desire, and he may never change his woolly garment for months at a stretch, but nature, and this includes a perennial view of the great, high, eternal, snow mountains have somehow taught him the idea of "good will toward men" and he expresses this in the single word "Peace." No one can forget Kinglake's delightful description of the two Englishmen politely passing each other in the desert. "The masters, therefore, had no sooner passed each other, than their respective servants quietly stopped and entered into conversation. As soon as my camel found that her companions were not following her, she caught the social feeling and refused to go on." Exactly! The two Englishmen passed on; the servants entered into conversation; the camels stopped! It may be that past history has recorded that many years before, two English officers stopped each other in exactly this same spot; one asked the other for a drink, drank all he had, leaving a very bad but distinct impression in the mind of one officer, who determined, if ever he crossed that dry desert again he would carefully refrain from saluting his thirsty brother officer. Or it may be otherwise!

Caravans Meet

We have frequently had this experience: Once when crossing the Ga-zhe-la, a high pass on the way to Litang, 16,000 feet above sea level, we saw another caravan in the distance coming towards us. Both caravans on meeting halted, entered into conversation, followed by the suggestion of mid-day lunch. The loads were removed from the yak, they too appreciating the expression of good will among passing strangers, to enjoy a nibble at the luxuriant grass; some of the caravan started a fire; others went in search of cow manure, while others went to the stream for water. We lay on our backs and looked up into the perfectly, clear, blue sky. Slowly and wistfully the smoke from the cow manure rose languidly above the fire. The nomads got out their pipes, and while the pot boiled, they sat in friendly conversation. "Peace on earth, good will toward men" 16,000 feet above Shanghai, and on the Roof of the World.

When the pot showed some signs of boiling, the nomads produced their tea bags, each one making an effort to provide the necessary tea. Little baskets containing yak butter were then produced and larger bags of tsamba. The company then sat round the fire and enjoyed and consumed enormous quantities of butter tea. When everything had been gathered up and the yak reloaded the two caravans parted company with the words, "Ga-do" meaning, "Joy" and which may also convey the idea in English of "Good bye" or "Joy be with you." Peace and joy in central Asia and on the Roof of the World.

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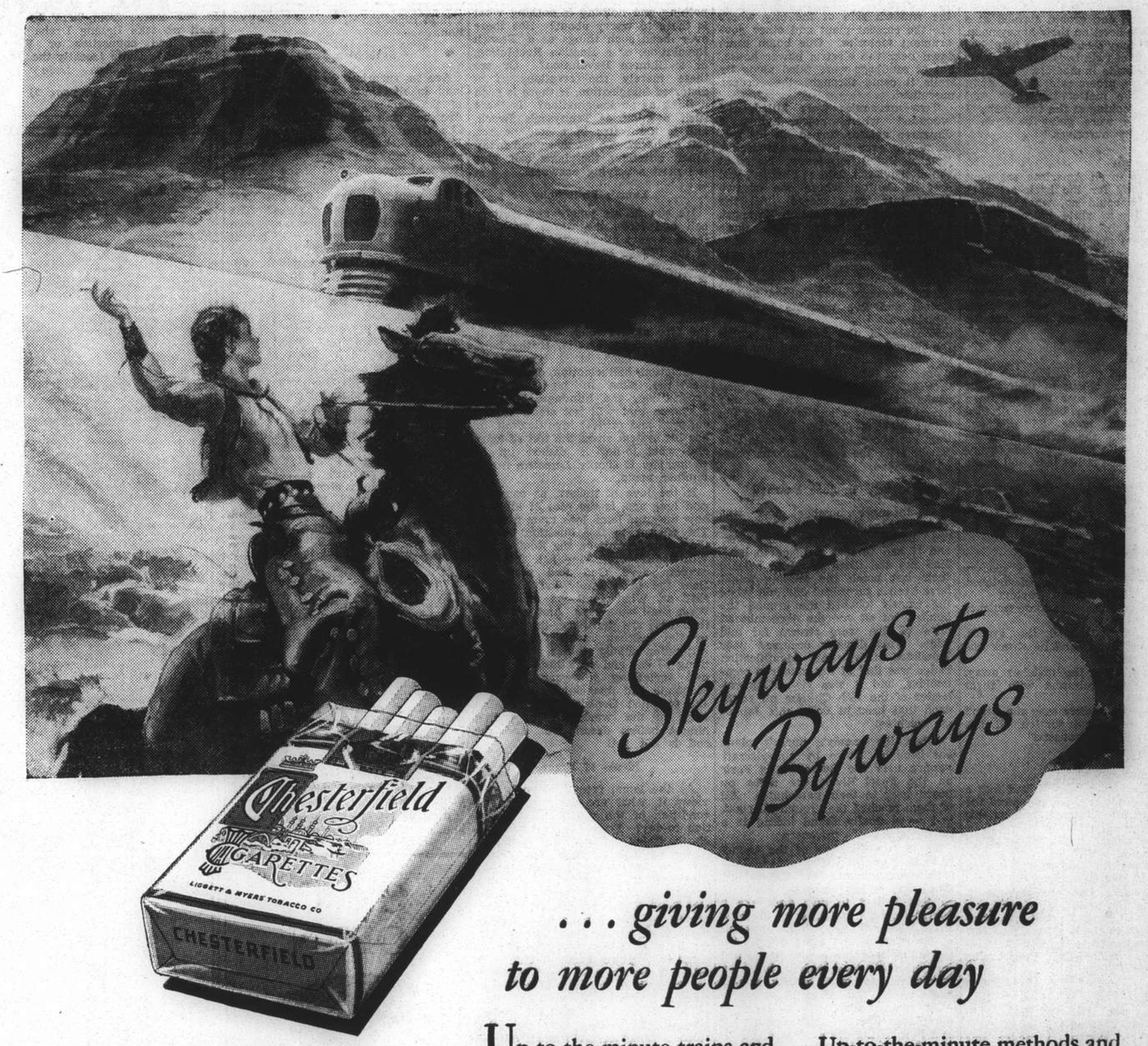

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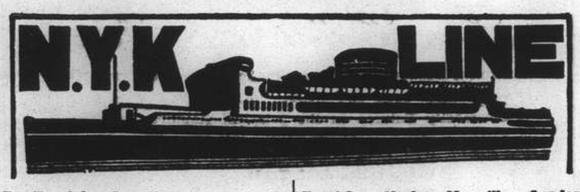

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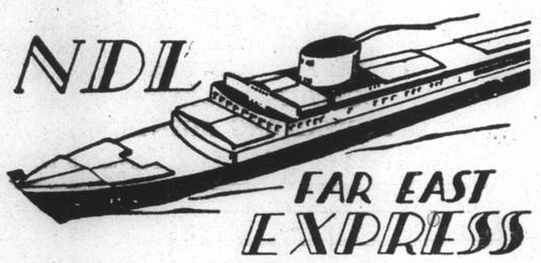

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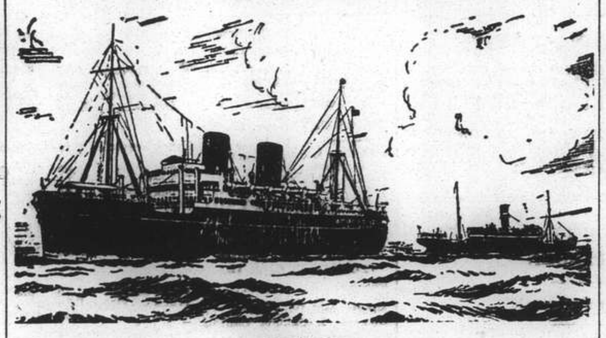

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ss. Chenonceux	Sept. 22	Sept. 24	ss. Pres. Jackson	Sept. 30	Oct. 13
ss. Shanghai Maru	Sept. 26	Sept. 28			
To be announced			ss. Pres. Wilson	Oct. 11	Oct. 26
"			ss. Pres. Jefferson	Oct. 14	Oct. 27

HONGKONG

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Hongkong		Leave Hongkong	Arrive U.S.
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ss. D'Artagnan	Sept. 17	Sept. 19	ss. Pres. Garfield	Sept. 26	via Suez
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DIRECTORY OF

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN CHINA

1937

THIS Directory, which contains the Protestant Missions at the various Stations in each Province with an alphabetical list of Mission workers, is the only complete record of Missionaries in China now published annually. The information given therein is obtained from the heads of the various Missions, with additions and corrections available up to the time of going to press.

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Commerce

MONEY & EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1937

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2⅜ ..... $ 16.70
U.S. $100 @ 29⅝ $337.55

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 9/16 ..... $16.4806
U.S. $100 @ 30 ..... $333.33
London—demand 1/2 5/8
4 months' sight credits 1/2 11/16
4 months' sight docts 1/2 11/16
6 months' sight credits 1/2 3/4
6 months' sight docts 1/2 13/16
New York—demand ..... U.S. $30
4 months' sight credits 30 1/8
4 months' sight docts 30 1/8
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. nom.

CLOSING RATES

Sterling ..... 1/2 29/32 U.S. $29 13/16

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 @ 29 11/16 = C.S.$336.84

Netherlands Trading Society

BUYING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 54½
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 .... 54⅝

SELLING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 53¾
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 .... 53⅞

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1 = C.S.$3,3613 Stg. £1 = C.S.$16.623

MARKET BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1 = C.S.$3,3195 Stg. £1 = C.S.$16.410

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 5.57 = C.S.$1 Swiss F. 1.29 = C.S.$1
Tourist Lire 6.19 ..... = C.S.$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.75¾ = C.S.$1 Belgas 29.30 = £1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. C.S.$100 = Rm. 73½
Sh$100 = Registermark 122.00

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest 1/2 3/4	Lowest 1/2 5/8
U.S. G.$	29 7/8	29 3/4
Yen	103 3/8	103 1/8

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	Cash		Sept.
£	T.T.	1/2 7/8	4 m/s. l.c. 1/2 11/32
G.$	T.T.	29¾	4 m/s. l.c. 30
Fcs.	T.T.	836	4 m/s. 865
Rs.	T.T.	79¾	7 d/s. 30 7/8

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	19 1/8	19 1/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	44¼	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	51.10	—

Bombay offtake 25 bars.
Market quiet.

London silver 19 1/16 spot and forward, up 1/16 for forward. New York 44¾ unchanged. Bombay 51.10, up 2 annas. It has been reported that India and speculators bought; Offering small, market steady. After the official fixing the market remained steady with sellers reversed. The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants 1/2 7/16 sterling, U.S.$ 29¾ and Yen 103 while inter-bank rates were on a slightly higher basis. Business generally was quiet but during the course of the morning the market was inclined to be a shade easier, banks being good buyers at 1/2 15/32 sterling, U.S.$ 29⅞ September delivery.

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER

London, Sept. 10.

	Week ended 1-9-37	8-9-37
SILVER (£ and 000's omitted)		
Total Exports From U.K.	187	478
Including: To United States	133	419
Total Imports To U.K.	77	70
Including: From Japan	—	34
From Germany	—	22
GOLD		
Total Exports From U.K.	937	6,064
Including: To United States	546	3,753
To Yugo Slavia	102	204
To Finland	44	23
To China	210	—
To Central and South America	—	1,999
To France	—	58
Total Imports To H.K.	5,008	3,212
Including: From Africa	2,544	2,008
From Germany	830	830
From India	250	213
From Belgium	77	20
From Switzerland	43	76
From Russia	1,125	—
From Australia	84	—
From The Netherlands	29	—
From New Zealand	—	23
From Venezuela	—	23

N.B. Incoming gold is declared on the basis of its coinage value. Outgoing gold is declared on its value in the open market.—Reuter.

U.S.A. GOVERNMENT WHEAT CROP REPORT

Washington. Sept. 10.

The following Government report of United States Wheat Crops was issued to-day, with comparisons:—

(000's omitted)	Last year (as of 1/9)	This year (as of 1/8)	This year (as of 1/9)
All Spring Wheat:			
Condition of normal	31.2 %	55.8 %	54.0
Indicated bushels Production	111,144	202,274	197,805
Durum Wheat (4 States):			
Condition of normal	18.9 %	63.4 %	59.0
Indicated bushels Production	3,640	28,264	27,288
Other Spring Wheat:			
Condition of normal	23.0 %	54.3 %	53.0
Indicated bushels Production	102,504	174,910	170,517

—Reuter

CANADIAN WHEAT YIELD ESTIMATE

Ottawa, Sept. 10.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued to-day a bulletin, reporting for 1937 the preliminary estimate of production.

Production, All Canada:

bushels
of which Spring Wheat: 188,191,000
of which Autumn Wheat: 168,999,000
19,192,000
—Reuter.

MANILA GOLD SHARES

Friday's turnover: 5,680,690 shares. S. C. and F. Index: (closing prices) 62.50.—Reuter.

JAPANESE GOVT. BONDS

Osaka, Sept. 11.

Koko 5% Y.101.17
3rd Series, 5% (Red. 1985-88) .. 101.33
—Reuter.

OFFICIAL INDEXES

By Courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

	Sept. 10	11	Chnges
S'hai Gen. Stock	43.37	43.37	Unch.
S'hai Rub. Share	259.39	259.39	Unch.
Chi. Govt. Bond	101.61*	Closed	

*Aug. 13, 1937.

SUGAR QUOTAS MAY BE ABANDONED

Market Possibly Affected by War Situation

Washington, Sept. 10.

The situations in the Orient and in Europe caused speculation here today over sugar marketing. The state of affairs was considered favourable to the United States' territorial and insular cane producers. Experts even foresaw a possibility of the United States abandoning quotas if protracted hostilities resulted in a world shortage and high prices.

In the event hostilities continue in the Orient, it was believed probable that China, Manchuria and Formosa would seriously curtail or even abandon sugar-growing in order to concentrate on essential war materials, thereby opening tremendous possioilities for sales by the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Japan is virtually self-sufficient in regard to sugar, thanks to Formosa. Sugar-growing in China and Manchuria is not extensive at present, but joint abandonment would leave a considerable demand for outside suppliers.

It was not believed quotas would be abandoned if the hostilities were isolated in the Orient, but experts said such action would be most probable if the Mediterranean crisis resulted in a war involving Russia, Germany, France, Great Britain and Czecho-Slovakia. Such a development would cause an even more acute shortage of sugar than during the World War.—United Press.

GOVERNMENT LOAN AMORTIZATION

Public drawings for the amortization of the 17th Year (1928) Currency Long Term Loan (Eighth Drawing), the 24th Year (1935) Electric Power Administration Loan (Eighth Drawing), the 25th Year (1936) Consolidation Loan, Class B (Fourth Drawing), the 25th Year (1936) Kwangtung Currency Readjustment Loan (Second Drawing) and the 26th Year (1937) U.S. Currency Loan for Harbour Construction and River Conservancy in Kwangtung (First Drawing) were held on Friday, September 10th. at 10 a.m. at the premises of the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association.

The proceedings were conducted under the supervision of the representatives of the Ministries of Audit and of Communications, the Provincial Government of Kwangtung, the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association, the Shanghai Native Bankers' Guild, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and the National Loans Sinking Fund Administrative Commission. Mr. C. S. Tao, Director of the Loan Department of the Ministry of Finance, officiated.—Kuo Min.

U. S. COMMODITY MARKETS

Friday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 10.

The cotton market was early inactive and lower, but again met with resistance near the recent lower level on Liverpool cables, hedge selling and liquidation being met by trade price-fixing and Liverpool and Bombay buying on differences. Later, there was increased Southern selling, but the market finally closed steady, with quotations ranging from 14 to 16 points down.

In the rubber market the early firmness on London advices were offset by the weakness of the stock market, after early steadiness, irregular hedge-selling and commission house liquidation which were absorbed by shorts. At the last call-over prices ranged from unchanged to 3 points up.

Wheat prices in Chicago declined on liquidation, realizing, reports of liberal Russian charterings, the continued absence of foreign interest, the easiness of Liverpool and Winnipeg, increased Australian shipments and less attention being paid to the international situation. At the final bell, losses of 1⅞ to 2 cents were recorded.

The sugar market declined on commission house, trade and foreign selling and liquidation on easier London advices and a more optimistic outlook of the European political situation. Closing quotations were from 1½ to 3 points down.

After being steady, with activity chiefly consisting of commission house liquidation of nears against purchases of forwards, the silk market quietly eased due to a lack of buying interest and importer selling. The spot market was weak. At the close, quotations were from unchanged to 2 cents down.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Friday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 10.

Stock prices in Wall Street to-day slumped about 6 points, while some issues lost as much as 10 points. Numerous new lows were recorded for more than a year in very sharp selling waves, as disheartened traders threw their holdings over board, plus fairly active short selling. Tickers lagged five minutes behind near the final hour. However, the pace slowed down towards the close. Brokers failed to explain the break, which was firstly attributed to "a secondary reaction" following Tuesday's slump. The Mediterranean and Far Eastern situations are being watched, but such developments, however, are not considered serious enough to cause such a slump. Meanwhile, other news in the market is little changed. The turnover to-day amounted to 2,320,000 shares.—Reuter.

BRITISH COMMODITY MARKET

Friday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 10.

Among commodities, rubber ruled firmer on increased American and speculative interest.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

Friday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 10.

A more optimistic feeling was maintained on the stock exchange to-day, and prices throughout the session were fully held in spite of sporadic profit-taking. Some rails were especially good. Foreign bond issues held steadier. Rubbers failed to respond to the improvement in the commodity price.—Reuter.

Vessels Leaving

NORTH CHINA COAST

SHUNTIEN Sept. 16. TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Thursday, 16th at noon. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 16-9

SOUTH CHINA COAST

KIUNGCHOW Sept. 12. HONGKONG via CANTON.—From French Bund on Sunday, 12th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 12-9

HSIN PEKING Sept. 12. NINGPO.—Leaves on Sunday, 12th at 3 p.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 12-9

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SOUTH CHINA COAST

SHANTUNG Sept. 14. HONGKONG via CANTON.—From French Bund on Tuesday, 14th at 9 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 14-9

KANCHOW Sept. 15. SWATOW and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Wednesday, 15th at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 15-9

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Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that a case of General Average has been declared in consequence of typhoon damage sustained to the vessel while at Hongkong. Consignees of cargo—not already landed at Hongkong—will be required to sign a General Average Bond before delivery of their cargo. No Average Deposit is required. For further particulars consignees are requested to apply to Messrs. Melchers & Co., Shanghai, respectively Messrs. Jebsen & Co., 12, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

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Shanghai, September 11, 1937. 9689

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Post Office Notices

Date and Destination	*Per*	*Reg.*	*Ord.*
SUNDAY, Sept. 12.			
Foochow	Truck Service	8.15	8.30
Canton and Hongkong	Kiungchow	8.30	9.00
River Ports	Truck Service	9.30	10.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Hsin Peking	10.00	10.30
MONDAY, Sept. 13.			
Foochow	Truck Service	8.15	8.30
Honolulu U.S.A. Canada via Hongkong	Sacremento	8.00	9.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Lungshan	9.00	9.30
River Ports	Truck Service	9.30	10.00
Canton and Hongkong	Shantung	17.30	18.00
Aust. N.Z. Manila S.S. Ceylon India Suez Europe	C. B'camano A	16.30	18.00
Hongkong and Canton	C. Biancamano	17.30	18.00
Amoy via Hongkong	C. Biancamano	17.30	18.00
TUESDAY, Sept. 14.			
Foochow	Truck Service	8.15	8.30
River Ports	Truck Service	9.30	10.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Hsin Peking	10.00	10.30
Swatow Hongkong Canton Manila Aust. N.Z.	Kanchow	17.30	18.00
Tsingtao Chefoo Tientsin	Leesang X	17.30	18.00
Weihaiwei via Chefoo	Leesang X	17.39	18.00

REMARKS:—For Europe: Via Suez and via Pacific per available steamer.

Next air mails will be closed as follows:—

China-Hanoi-Marseilles Air Mail Service per available steamer to Hongkong for transmission via Canton.

Imperial Airways and Qantas Airways Services (Hongkong-Penang-London and Hongkong-Penang-Singapore-Australia) per available steamer to Hongkong.

Hongkong-San Francisco Air Mail Service per available steamer to Hongkong.

Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) per available steamer to Singapore.

Regular train mail services:—

Light mails for or via N.S.R. T.P.R. Lunghai Kiaotsi and Pinghan Lines close at 10.00 daily.

Light mails for or via ports along S.H.N.R. for the time being close daily at 8.30 by truck to Kashing for furthur transmission by train.

Domestic air mails services:—

For or via C.N.A.C. planes on Nanking-Kiukiang-Hankow-Chungking-Chengtu Lines close at 10.00 daily by truck and train to Nanking for furthur transmission.

For or via Eurasia Aviation Corporation planes on (1) Sian-Hongkong Line, (2) Sian-Kunming Line, (3) Sian-Kweisui Line and (4) Sian-Kaolan Line close daily at 10.00 by truck and train to Nanking for furthur transmission.

A Parcel mail for S.S., F.M.S., Ceylon, India, Egypt, E-Soudan, Italy and other countries closes at 16.00 on 13.9.37. Subject to alteration.

X Provisional time—subject to alterations.

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BUMPER COTTON CROP REPORTED IN U.S.

Officials Much Worried Over Possible Drop in Prices

Washington, Sept. 8.

The Department of Agriculture today forecast a cotton crop of 6,098,000 bales, the fifth largest in history. The yield per acre was estimated at 2,285 lb., the highest on record, causing the Administration considerable worry. A nine cent loan and three per cent. subsidy was being prepared. Southern cotton leaders were apprehensive lest the Sino-Japanese hostilities would endanger shipments to the warring countries.—United Press.

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD IN UNITED KINGDOM

London, Sept. 10.

Movements of gold in the United Kingdom during the week ended September 8 resulted in a surplus of exports over imports by £2,852,000, compared with net imports of £4,071,000 for the previous week.

Imports during the period under review amounted to £3,212,000 and included shipments from the following principal sources: Africa £2,008,000; Germany £830,000; India £213,000; Belgium £20,000; Switzerland £76,000; New Zealand £23,000 and Venezuela £23,000.

The previous week's imports totalled £5,008,000 including £2,544,000 from Africa; £830,000 from Germany; £250,000 from India; £77,000 from Belgium; £43,000 from Switzerland; £1,125,000 from Russia; £84,000 from Australia and £29,000 from The Netherlands.

Exports of the yellow metal for the same week were £6,064,000, of which £3,753,000 was exported to the United States; £204,000 to Yugo-Slavia; £23,000 to Finland; £1,999,000 to Central and South America and £58,000 to France.

A total of £937,000 was exported by the United Kingdom a week ago and included the following: £546,000 to the United States; £102,000 to Yugo Slavia; £44,000 to Finland and £210,000 to China.—Reuter.

UNITED KINGDOM SILVER MOVEMENTS

London, Sept. 10.

Silver movements in the United Kingdom during the week ended September 8, resulted in a surplus of exports over imports by £408,000, compared with net exports of £110,000 during the previous week.

Exports of the white metal from the United Kingdom during the period under review totalled £478,000, including shipments valued at £419,000 to the United States, while exports during the previous week totalled £187,000 and included shipments of £133,000 to the United States.

Coming from various sources, imports of silver for the same period amounted to £70,000, of which £34,000 was brought from Japan and £22,000 from Germany, while imports for last week summed up to £77,000.—Reuter.

UNITED STATES SILVER IMPORTS

New York, Sept. 10.

Silver to a total value of $1,782,000 was imported by the United States during the week ended September 3 compared with $1,647,000 during the previous week.

Consignments of the white metal during the period under review were received from the following principal sources: Mexico $356,000; Canada $102,000; Chile $18,000; The Philippines $12,000; England $1,211,000; Peru $74,000; Italy $1,000 and Cuba $6,000.

Imports during the previous week came from the following principal countries: Mexico $987,000; Canada $216,000; Chile $21,000; The Philippines $14,000; England $2,000; Peru $342,000; Nicaragua $3,000; Honduras $59,000 and Ecuador $2,000.—Reuter.

C.C.C. HOLDINGS WITHDRAWN FROM MARKET

Washington, Sept. 10.

The Commodity Credit Corporation's holdings accumulated under the previous programme have been withdrawn from the market with a view to not embarrassing the new loan programme, according to an announcement made to-day. For over a year holdings have been gradually liquidated, with about 1,600,000 bales now remaining in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation.—Reuter.

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Weather, Time and Tide

Sunday, Sept. 12, 1937 (8th day of 8th moon)	SICCAWEI Sept. 10 16.00	21.00	Sept. 11 4.00	9.00	GUTZLAFF Sept. 11 9.00	14.00
Barometer inches	29.83	29.85	29.83	29.88	—	—
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.10	—0.08	—0.04	—0.00	—	—
at 32 F. (,, ,, 12 hrs.)	—0.04	—0.03	—0.00	—0.03	—	—
Wind (direction)	N	NNW	WNW	WNW	—	—
,, (miles per hour)	16.2	6.8	8.7	13.7	—	—
Temperature (Fahr.)	81.°0	72.°9	68.°0	75.°6	—	—
Humidity	65	87	93	79	—	—
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	8	0	0	2	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report September 10	Mean 1937	24 hours variation	Previous average same period (64 years)
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.86	—0.11	29.87
Temp. Min. 70.°3 Max. 88.°5	79.°4	+2.°4	74.°8
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	25.09	—	35.69

Date	12/9	13/9	14/9	15/9	16/9	17/9	18/9	19/9	20/9
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.35	5.36	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.38	5.39	5.40	5.41
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.06	18.05	18.04	18.03	18.00	17.58	17.57	17.56	17.55
Moon rises at Shanghai	0.25	13.13	13.58	14.40	15.18	15.56	16.31	17.06	17.42
Moon sets at Shanghai	22.49	23.41	00.00	0.35	1.31	2.49	3.29	4.30	5.32
Flood makes Shanghai	13.56	15.10	16.32	18.00	19.26	20.30	21.15	21.50	22.21
Ebb. makes Shanghai	19.30	20.40	22.15	23.15	13.22	14.07	14.45	15.15	15.49
H.W. at Woosung Bar	3.50	4.42	5.48	7.20	8.54	10.01	10.50	11.28	00.01

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"The Japan Chronicle"
DAILY AND WEEKLY
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SHANGHAI

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1937

JAPANESE OFFENSIVE IN LOTIEN AREA

Chinese Admit Retreat Under First Attacks, But Ground Regained in Counter-moves

HEAVY CASUALTIES AMONG INVADERS

Severe Fighting Around Woosung: Trenches Captured and Recaptured in Changing Battle

CHINESE official sources admitted yesterday that the Japanese had launched a severe offensive against Chinese positions on the line between Woosung, Yuehpu, and Lotien, and had made some gains. Chinese counter-offensives, however, had prevented the Japanese from consolidating their positions, and in many cases had driven the invaders back to their original lines.

According to Chinese reports, the Japanese suffered heavy losses during their attacks, and their gains from a military point of view were not important. From independent sources it was learnt yesterday that the Japanese had found the Chinese defences in the Kiangwan and Civic Centre sectors much stronger than they had anticipated, and that the opening of their "big push" had been held up by their inability to solve the position in that area.

Shanghai in the main was quiet yesterday, with the exception of the air raids during the evening. There was little or no shelling in Pootung, while the sound of Japanese bombers exploring the area between the Civic Centre and the river was so distant that the war might have been in another continent so far as residents in the Central District were concerned.

During the day there were almost continuous bombing raids over the Civic Centre area, and there were distant sounds of gun-fire which seemed to show that Japanese ships outside Woosung were taking their share in the bombardment of the Chinese positions. Japanese also flew over Shanghai bound for parts unknown, and it was presumed that raids were being carried out in distant aerodromes with a view to putting a stop to the succession of Chinese air raids over Shanghai, which have made the last few nights exciting to foreigners in this city. A number of Japanese planes flew over Taziang and bombed that city with everything they had. No news of the damage done could be received in Shanghai last night.

The theatre of intense fighting has shifted from the Jukong Wharf sector to the Woosung-Yuehpu-Lotien line, where offensive and counter-offensive were yesterday being waged between the two opposing forces. With Yanghang as their first and immediate objective, Japanese troops, supported by naval guns, aeroplanes and tanks, launched a furious attack on the village since Friday morning and severe fighting was still proceeding in the vicinity yesterday.

The evacuation of Yanghang village by Chinese defenders was admitted by a Chinese military spokesman at a press conference yesterday afternoon. With the arrival of reinforcements, the Chinese were reported to have launched a counter-attack in an attempt to push the Japanese back to their original positions.

The line from Yuehpu to Pooyangchiao was also attacked from the direction of Lin-chia-che. According to the spokesman, the Japanese suffered heavy losses when they were compelled to retreat to their original positions.

Yanghang Menaced

Fighting was especially severe along the Nan-tsu-tang front, south of Wentsaopang, the spokesman said. After shelling the Chinese line for a considerable time, a Japanese force, led by army tanks, advanced from Heitsun and Shenchiaoche on Friday morning, but they were forced to withdraw at noon. In the evening the Japanese resumed their attack and made a slight gain at Heichiaoche. Cross fire from the Chinese flanks so reduced the Japanese invaders that they withdrew early yesterday morning. Another attack was launched later following the arrival of reinforcements with the result that Chinese positions at Yanghang were menaced.

Two Japanese attempts to sneak through the Chinese lines were discovered by the Chinese who inflicted heavy losses on the invaders, the spokesman said. The first attempt was made just before day-break on Friday when a Japanese force, estimated to be 800 strong, attempted to go through a point south-east of Liuho without attracting the Chinese attention. They were, however, intercepted by a Chinese flying column, and were driven back in the direction of Lion Forts, he said.

A second attempt was made by another Japanese detachment in the vicinity of Tsao-Wang-Miao in the Lotien sector, according to the spokesman. They were engaged by Chinese troops and forced to retreat after severe fighting. During the advance of Chinese troops, the corpse of a Japanese officer of captain's rank was found among the dead left behind by the Japanese.

Japanese Reinforcements

According to information from Chinese military sources, Japanese are reported to be bringing up new reinforcements, and there is every likelihood of their taking the offensive toward Lotien. In anticipation of this move on the part of the Japanese, Chinese units attacked the enemy along the Paoshan-Liuhang highway, moving off at midnight. They were, however, met by a very strong Japanese force a short distance from Yanghang, and engaged in battle. Fighting along this line was reported to be continuing yesterday.

North of Wentsaopang, Japanese gangs were observed making a new road paralled to the original Woosung-Paoshan highway, according to the Chinese spokesman. In the region of Kwanyintang, a short distance from the Yinghsiang Race Course, Japanese were reported to be seen preparing defence works near Chowchiaoche.

(Continued on page 12)

Air Raids Over Whangpoo Again Light Up Bund

Chinese Planes Repeat Night Flights Over River

MANY BOMBS DROPPED IN SERIES OF ATTACKS

Chinese air raids over the Whangpoo again enlivened the Bund last night, eight bombs being dropped by the unseen raiders at 6.45 p.m., six at 7.20 p.m., and at least another six by a fresh group of raiders at 10.40. Japanese anti-aircraft guns greeted the attackers in the usual manner in the two earlier raids, but at 10.40 no searchlights were switched on.

Damage done could not be learned last night, but judging from some of the bursts, many of the bombs must have fallen into the river. There were several terrific flashes, however, followed by deafening explosions, which gave rise to the belief that several hits of importance might have been made.

A Japanese warship in the river last night turned its searchlight on all the buildings along the Bund, carefully examining each. This was after the first two raids, and it was believed that the ship was on the look-out for spotters or signallers. After the third raid several mysterious lights were noted being fired across the Whangpoo, apparently from the Bund side, but efforts made to trace their origin proved fruitless. Three lights also came from the clouds, and landed somewhere in Pootung opposite Nantao. They were greeted with bursts of machine-gun fire by the Chinese, and it was therefore presumed that the Japanese had sent planes up to patrol the skies and prevent any further Chinese attacks.

Striking Power Lost?

According to a Japanese spokesman yesterday afternoon, the Chinese Air Force has lost most of its striking power, but in order to "keep face" it was employing propaganda and spectacular activities. Chinese planes had almost ceased activity in the front lines, but raids were carried out practically every night over Shanghai with but little result. The Chinese press was also joining in a campaign to "make face."

Official Japanese figures of the aircraft lost by both sides between August 13 and September 19 were as follows:—Chinese Air Force planes shot down, destroyed on the ground by Japanese bombs, or forced down in aerial engagements, 194; Japanese planes lost, 22. Chinese planes capable of service in the front line were fast decreasing in number, according to the Japanese spokesman. As the Chinese aircraft were of foreign manufacture, the lack of spare parts was hampering the repair of planes damaged during active service.

The difficulties encountered by the Chinese Air Force were believed to be increased by the lack of supplies of aviation gasoline. Supplies of gasoline had decreased, and no fresh supplies were coming in. Many Chinese pilots had been wounded, or were incapacitated through fatigue and strain. The Chinese Air Force had also exhausted the greater part of its supply of bombs. In view of these hindrances, it was to be expected that the Chinese Air Force would soon be forced to abandon all activities.

BRITISH OFFICIALS IN ACCIDENT

Athens Charge D'Affaires and Vice-Consul Die

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Athens, Sept. 10.

Two members of Britain's diplomatic service were killed in a motor-car accident here to-day.

They were the British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. P. M. Roberts, who was recently in Addis Ababa, and Mr. A. S. Trapman, who was to have left soon for Baghdad as Vice-Consul. Both were killed when their car overturned near Ekali, 15 miles north of Athens.

Mrs. Trapman escaped with slight injuries.—Reuter.

MEXICO REFUSES GRANT OF BELLIGERENCY

Mexico City, Sept. 10.

The Mexican Government to-day bluntly rejected Uruguay's proposal to grant belligerency rights to the Republicans and Nationalists in Spain.—United Press.

Virtual Accord Reached on the Mediterranean

Piracy Control to be by Patrol Zones

A PROVOKING SPEECH

Italy to be Invited to Take Part in Scheme

Nyon, Sept. 10.

Virtual agreement was reached at the first session of the conference to-day on the safety of shipping in the Mediterranean. After a lengthy examination of the principles of action to be undertaken to end acts of piracy committed in the Mediterranean by submarines, and also the manner in which the forces of the different navies should be employed for this purpose, it was practically agreed that:

1. Patrolling should be done by zones.
2. A zone should be offered to Italy.
3. France and Britain should patrol the area in the western Mediterranean.
4. Zones in the eastern Mediterranean should be patrolled by the remaining powers.

The proposals were submitted by Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, and are expected to be adopted at the second meeting at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

The Mayor of Nyon opened the conference to-day with a speech of welcome, after which M. Yvon Delbos, the French Foreign Minister, was elected President.

It was necessary to terminate an intolerable situation and essential to reinforce the rules of international law in the Mediterranean, declared M. Yvon Delbos, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his speech. The present situation, he proceeded, could not be prolonged without danger to world peace. "Piracy is taking place in Mediterranean waters. Merchantmen are being torpedoed without warning and regardless of their flag. What is taking place is against all the principles which tended toward the humanization of submarine warfare."

After expressing regret at the absence of two of the Powers invited — Italy and Germany — the French Foreign Minister declared that a quick decision must be taken. The rules of international navigation must be enforced. They wished to propose the adoption of measures universally recognized.

Soviet Polemic

M. Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, said the disgraceful conduct on high seas had not been seen for ages. Those responsible for it were criminals and bandits. The Soviet was bound to support a collective organization for security at sea.

The situation in the Mediterranean, he proceeded, was reminiscent of a comedy by an old Russian writer, Gogol, in which the police, when the woman accused them of having flogged her, alleged that the woman flogged herself in order to bring discredit upon the police.

"We have on our lips," he added, "the name of the country we believe responsible for these outrages, but I will not pronounce it."

Mr. Eden spoke very briefly, and did not refer to certain political aspects raised by M. Litvinoff.

He said he would propose to keep the Powers which were not present informed of the progress made. "Let us press on to a speedy conclusion," Mr. Eden added.

The conference subsequently went into private committee.—Reuter.

Speech Arouses Interest

Geneva, Sept. 11.

The passage in the speech of M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, at the Nyon Conference, suggesting that Russia would take whatever steps she considered necessary, independent of international action, to protect Soviet ships, has aroused considerable interest in Conference circles.

At the same time, M. Litvinoff intimated that the Soviet Government was ready to participate in collective measures. It is expected therefore, that Russia will be willing to undertake the task of patrolling the zone in the eastern Mediterranean as suggested in the British and French scheme.—Reuter.

Rome Not Surprised

Rome, Sept. 11.

The speech of M. Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, at the Nyon Conference, threatening reprisals against Italy, has caused no surprise, according to authoritative quarters. If Russia takes any measures against Italy, it is stated, they will be regarded as aggression, not reprisals, as "Italy has done nothing to merit reprisals."—Reuter.

Second Session

Geneva, Sept. 11.

The British and French delegations at the Nyon conference on the Mediterranean situation will explain at this morning's session the details of the proposed patrol scheme.

The chief question on which a decision has not yet been reached concerns the measures which patrolling vessels will take. Hitherto it has not been made clear whether any submarine will be sunk at sight or sound, or whether it will be spared if it is acting in accordance with the humanitarian conventions of the London Naval Treaty.

This point, together with that of the distribution of patrol zones, will be discussed, and it is hoped that an agreement will be reached in time for the full metting of the conference at 4 p.m.

The question of aerial participation in the patrols and that of the action to be taken against aerial attacks on shipping in the Mediterranean have not yet been raised at Nyon, but they are expected to arise as soon as an agreement is reached on the submarine question.—Reuter.

(Continued on page 12)

OTHER SIDE OF SINO-JAPANESE HOSTILITIES

These scenes of Chinese and Japanese hospitals where the wounded in the present conflict are being treated are the other side of the picture dominated by the fierce fighting in the Shanghai district. Above are seen Chinese wounded soldiers in a French Concession hospital. Below, Japanese wounded bluejackets are being visited by Japanese Boy Scouts.

CHINESE ARMY WELL PREPARED TO RESIST PUSH

Troops Found in Fine Fettle By War Correspondent In Night Tour Behind Lines

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

"IN the face of the heaviest concentration of mechanized might, and Japanese troops fight with the customary dash and elan of that nation, the Chinese troops defending the Lotien and Woosung sectors of the forty-mile battleline adjacent to Shanghai are fighting with a courage and discipline which deserves the highest praise. Whatever may have been true of the Chinese army in the past, the divisions opposing the Japanese advance—composed apparently both of crack Nanking troops and some provincial forces—are most emphatically not running away this time, even though in firing power they are hopelessly inferior to the opposition."

Such is the main conclusion reached by Mr. Hessell Tiltman, a British war correspondent and the author of several books on the Pacific area, including "The Far East Comes Nearer" and "The Uncensored Far East," who has this week visited the Chinese lines both in the Lotien and Woosung sectors of the front.

"In the Lotien region" stated Mr. Tiltman last night, "the fighting was so severe that I was unable to reach the Chinese front lines, and at one point I had to abandon the car in which I travelled and seek the shelter of a ditch for half an hour while a Japanese shrapnel barrage, plus star-shells and a few heavies, raked the neighbourhood immediately beyond Liuhang.

"On the Woosung front, which I later visited, I found large Chinese forces well-entrenched and in good fettle, having just beaten off a stiff Japanese attack. Viewed from the Chinese front line beyond Yanghang, it seemed that the Japanese forces had, temporarily at all events, fallen back to their second line, the position of which—about a mile distant—was clearly recognizable by occasional pinpoints of light in the surrounding darkness. The Chinese in this sector had suffered heavy losses and numbers of wounded were collected at various points awaiting transportation back to Shanghai in lorries pressed into service by the Chinese Red Cross.

Ready for Resistance

"More interesting than the actual Chinese defences (which I am pledged not to discuss), however, was the evidence of the preparations being made by the Chinese command to prevent a Japanese break through. The trenches were stiff with troops who appeared to be of excellent physique and well-equipped, while at some six or seven points behind the lines which I visited imposing quantities of men, field artillery and munitions had been collected. My impression was that, given equality of gunpower, the Chinese divisions holding the vital sectors of the Shanghai line could be counted on to give a good account of themselves. The Japanese barrage—on what was officially described as quiet nights—was, however, sufficiently intense to be reminiscent of the Western front, all varieties of stuff from whizz-bangs to six-inch shells raking the Chinese lines and searching the back areas.

"The most pathetic aspect of the war as I saw it was the almost utter lack of medical facilities for the wounded. These were collected and roughly bandaged by their comrades; there may be doctors and nurses in the sector but I saw none. The wounded endured their pain, and the long wait for a conveyance back to Shanghai, with great fortitude, but the fact that ambulances can apparently only move by night, and without lights, owing to fears of aerial attack along roads which must also carry military supplies, often makes it impossible to evacuate even serious cases without considerable delay.

Red Cross Gallantry

"It would be impossible to pay too high a tribute to the courage and bravery of the Chinese volunteer Red Cross workers who carry out this work. I myself joined a Red Cross lorry and assisted in the evacuation from a primitive field-dressing station of some thirty serious casualties. The journey back to Shanghai was a nightmare of driving without lights along a shell-torn road, in the course of which we counted more than twenty improvized ambulances and supply-lorries ditched owing to misjudging their position along narrow roads in the darkness, while we ourselves almost overturned in a ditch at one point. On two occasions we had to halt and stop the engine while Japanese aircraft hovered near; whether they would have bombed a lorry containing thirty seriously wounded and dying men under the impression that it might contain munitions I have no means of knowing. Certainly supply wagons and ambulances are apt to get mixed up in view of the paucity of communications behind the Chinese lines. Under these conditions a journey which in daylight should take about eighty minutes stretched out to nearly five hours, and we reached Shanghai shortly before dawn, where our load of wounded were rushed to hospital. Many equally serious cases were, I fear, forced to spend another day behind the lines—with all the risks involved—owing to the impossibility of sending out further ambulances after daylight.

"Without expressing any opinion concerning the reasonableness or otherwise of the fears expressed to me by Red Cross workers that 'everything moving is bombed in daylight' it does appear unfortunate that some agreement cannot be reached between the belligerants by which a certain route could be reserved during certain hours of daylight solely for the transportation of the wounded. Such provision extended to men (and boys: some of the casualties which I examined were lads of not more than eighteen years of age) who are fighting with the utmost courage and bravery would materially assist in removing from this unfortunate conflict the sugges-

(Continued on page 12)

Local Neutral Zone Plan Now Being Shelved

Situation May Change When Chinese Are Put Out

TOKYO NON-COMMITTAL ON DAMAGES CLAIMS

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

The Japanese Government has no definite ideas regarding the proposals set forward by the British, American and French consuls-general at Shanghai, regarding a neutralization of the Shanghai area, an official of the Gaimusho declared to-day.

The Government, the official asserted, is apparently too busy at the present time to give full attention to the problem. Besides, he pointed out, the question of neutralization may assume a different aspect when the Chinese are driven out of the Shanghai area.

Domei authoritatively learned that the Japanese Government has verbally replied to the Notes addressed to Japan by Great Britain, the United States and other Powers regarding damages for losses suffered by nationals of third parties as a result of the hostilities.

The Japanese Government, Domei understood, holds that it is not liable in principle, for such losses, inasmuch as the hostilities were commenced by Chinese attacks on Japanese.

It is also the contention of the Japanese Government, Domei understood, that each case be investigated separately and judged on its merits.

Regarding the question of consolatiums, the Government does not deem the time opportune for such discussions. However, consideration may be given the question at a later date.—Domei.

Washington Reaction

Washington, Sept. 10.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, to-day intimated there was diplomatic disagreement with Japan regarding the notification from the United States that she was holding Japan as well as China responsible for damages to United States property and injury to United States citizens in China.

Correspondents called Mr. Hull's attention to reports from Tokyo that indicated Japan was unprepared to accept such responsibility. The Secretary of State declined to make any comment and refused to reveal whether or not a reply had been received from Japan.

Mr. Hull said he was unwilling to comment on single developments in the situation and would withhold all information until the respective viewpoints were fully understood in both capitals.

Political observers considered Mr. Hull's statement as tacit confirmation that the reply from Tokyo was regarded as incomplete and unsatisfactory. From reliable Japanese sources, it was understood that Tokyo had merely replied that Japan would consider fully the notification from the United States, but that she had not commited herself.

Japanese sources pointed out that their government, in the previous Shanghai incident of 1932, had declined to make a formal commitment of responsibility for damages, but had tacitly acknowledged responsibility and, in some cases, had made consolidation payments.—United Press.

Machang Falls Into Hands Of Japan's Troops

Bitter Fighting Along the Tsinpu Railway

SITUATION IN NORTH IS REVIEWED

Tientsin, Sept. 11.

Following a nineteen-hour relentless drive, Japanese troops at 1.11 o'clock this morning captured Machang, a Chinese stronghold on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the headquarters of the Japanese Garrison announced to-day. The defeated Chinese forces, the communique claimed, are retreating southward.

The fall of Machang was ascribed by the statement to an attack launched by Japanese troops late last night.

Aided by bombers and artillery, the Japanese forces, the communique said, are now pursuing the Chinese troops to Tsangchow, a station on the Tsinpu Railway.

Despite stubborn resistance on the part of Chinese detachments, Japanese army units pushed further into Hopei province yesterday by occupying Liuhochen and Tsientun, two villages to the west of Machang, their immediate objective, headquarters of the Japanese Garrison announced here this morning. Liuhochen, according to the announcement, fell into Japanese hands at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The detachment which took Liuhochen then co-ordinated with another unit to take Tsientun, the announcement said.

Although the battle was of less than one hour's duration, Garrison officials said that it was one of the fiercest which have been fought. Japanese aircraft, the communique stated, aided considerably in the attack, especially when the Japanese forces were fording the Machang River.—Domei.

Japanese Offensive

Peiping, Sept. 11.

After having remained for some time on the ground, heavy Japanese bombers reappeared this morning, leaving Tientsin to participate in the Japanese offensive against Machang. Machang has been the objective of Japanese forces for a month.

After their retreat from Tientsin at the end of July, the Chinese forces reassembled and joined up with troops along the Yungting River from the Peiping-Hankow Railway, and impeded the Japanese advance by rail to Machang.

The Chinese forces, whose morale is reported to be high as the result of the resistance of their fellow soldiers at Shanghai, have persistently harassed Japanese communications between Tientsin and Chinghai, occupying villages west of the Grand Canal and the railway.

The progress of the Japanese beyond Chinhai is most difficult because the territory has been converted into a sea of mud on both sides of the track. Farmers have fled from the villages owing to the proximity of hostilities, and the kaoliang has afforded ample shelter for the Peace Preservation Corps and snipers.

With the turn of the weather yesterday, the Japanese forces, after prolonged preparation—the noise of which was distinctly audible in Tientsin—launched an offensive against the Chinese positions along the Machang canal and Liuhochen.

Japanese infantry, wearied by their inability to attack in force, welcomed the turn of events and, according to Japanese despatches, launched a general offensive with great elan.

Reinforcements

Substantial reinforcements, amounting to a division, have arrived at Tientsin and have moved to the Tientsin-Pukow front.

The Japanese garrison at Tientsin has renewed its precautions against raids by the Chinese from the interior and to the west of the city, as well as uprisings by men in mufti who are alleged to be secreted in the Chinese City.

The Japanese advance along the Peiping-Hankow Railway has been brought to a standstill at Lianghsiang, 35 miles south-west of Peiping.

Japanese military authorities predict a decisive battle in the vicinity of Paotingfu, where the main Chinese forces are concentrated.

Major-General S. Kita, former Japanese Military Attache at Shanghai, has arrived in Peiping to assume the post of chief of the combined special military missions in North China. He is believed to have been entrusted with the task of organizing North China's political future.

Another interesting visitor to Peiping is Mr. Hachiro Arita, formerly Foreign Minister at Tokyo.—Reuter.

CHINESE RE-TAKE CHARHAR POST

Japanese Counter-Attack Claimed Repulsed

Nanking, Sept. 11.

The long-heralded counter-attack by Japanese troops on east Suiyuan began last Wednesday when a mixed detachment of 5,000 Japanese and Mongolian troops and 500 cavalry men launched a concerted drive on Chinese positions at Shanyi, Nanhaochan and Huateh, according to a belated report received here yesterday.

The final object of the Japanese onslaught is reported to be Pingtichuan on the Charhar-Suiyuan border. The strength of the invaders on the east Suiyuan front is estimated at about 20,000 including Japanese brigades and Mongol irregulars.

Meanwhile, the recovery by Chinese troops of Tsaikoupao, a strategic town about 50 kilometres west of Kalgan, on the Pingsui line, was confirmed in a military report received here yesterday.

In view of their numerical inferiority and heavy casualties they sustained, Japanese troops operating near the recaptured town, the report further states, are showing signs of retreat.—Central News.

WIDE AREA OF JAPAN HIT BY TYPHOON BLAST

Tidal Wave Wreaks Havoc in Wake of Winds

SHIPPING WRECKED

Villages Inundated and Communications Cut

Tokyo, Sept. 11.

A typhoon followed by tidal waves, swept over a large part of Japan to-day, destroying communications, piling ships on the rocks, inundating villages and large sections of cities, and causing large losses.

Casualties late to-day were listed at 63 dead or injured. Fifteen were dead in Kyoto, fifteen at Takamatsu, fifteen in Nikko, fifteen in Okayama, eleven in Kochihianada. Reports from several districts were not in, but it was believed that casualties in these areas were high because of the number of fishing boats engaged off shore when the typhoon struck.

At noon Tokyo felt the edge of the strong winds with spasmodic heavy downpours but no damage was caused. At 1 o'clock, the Weather Bureau announced that the storm departed from Japan into the Japan Sea.

Considerable damage was done to the city power plants in Okayama where electric railways were disabled in an entire district. Five houses were destroyed and many were damaged. Many ships of various sizes under 20 tons were damaged and numerous small fishing craft sank.

In Kobe, steamships were delayed and others hurried into port to escape the fury of the storm.

A tidal wave followed the typhoon in Osaka and inundated 600 buildings, including the Customs House, Harbour Department offices and water police station. All the damage was in the waterfront district.

Yokohama reported that many ships were staying outside of that harbour and none were leaving until the waves subside.—United Press.

Times Getting Normal? Crime Increases

Perhaps indicating more normal times, crime in the International Settlement actually increased during the week ended yesterday, as compared with the previous week. The easier curfew hours may have had something to do with it. Even armed robbers were less timid and braved possible shrapnel to commit five lootings (increase of one from the previous week).

Burglaries and breakings stood at seven, but the well-known Shanghai crime of snatching doubled, from two to four. Pickpockets were particularly active and were responsible for 21 reports being made to the Police (increase of eight). A total of 134 arrests were made (decrease of 97).

JAPANESE MAY TAKE HAINAN ISLAND

Philippines Fears Growing At Dread Prospect

Washington, Sept. 10.

The precarious position of tde Philippine Islands in the event the Sino-Japanese hostilities spread, has been emphasized by the reported Japanese intentions of seizing China's Hainan Island, according to military and naval observers to-day.

Occupation of that strategic island would place Japan in a commanding position on three sides of the Philippines, controlling all important Philippine trade routes.

Strong Japanese forces were already concentrated in Formosa and the Japanese mandated South Sea islands.

Although officials declined to speculate on the possibility of Japanese occupation of Hainan, they pointed to the strategic value of the island if other nations become embroiled in the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Control of Hainan would give Japan practically complete control of all shipping with Hongkong and Canton.—United Press.

U.S. MERCHANT SHIPS DULY WARNED

State and Navy Departments Broadcast Statements

Washington, Sept. 10.

The State and Navy Departments to-day warned American merchant vessels that it was dangerous for them to operate in waters adjacent to the China coast owing to the Japanese blockade.

The warning was broadcast by the Hydrographic Office which said the conflict in the Far East had created a danger zone along the coast of China, making it dangerous for American merchant ships to operate in adjacent waters.

The Chinese authorities, the announcement added, had requested naval and merchant vessels of third powers to avoid the proximity of Japanese naval ships and military transports and to have their respective national colours conspicuously painted on the top decks.—Reuter.

Conference on Shipping

New York, Sept. 10.

The National Maritime Union announced to-day that a conference was being sought with shipowners next week to settle the question of bonuses and insurance for crews sailing into the war zones, notably the Mediterranean and Far East.—United Press.

Infant Refugees Find Shelter from Horrors of War

Special "Camp" Opened in Avenue Petain

HELPLESS MITES START LIFE AFRESH

In an airy, well-lighted room adjoining the Community Church, in Avenue Petain, Jimmy, Chiang, Ai-Ling and their friends have found a new paradise after the horrors of a refugee existence in wartime. They find the kindly attentions of foreign and Chinese nurses and helpers infinitely preferable to being carried around in streets where any minute a bomb or a shell may put an end to their short lives. There are seven little refugees in this new "camp", run by the National Child Welfare Association, and their ages average only two or three months. They will soon be joined by 13 more destitute little mites, and the "camp" will then be filled to capacity.

There are just three out of the seven tiny refugees whose origins are even remotely known to the "camp" authorities. These are Jimmy, a cheery little creature of four months, whose parents were killed in the bombing of the South Station by Japanese planes. Jimmy clutches tightly to a bright red rabbit, and seems utterly content with his new surroundings. Then there are the "camp" twins, Ai-Ling and Mei-Ling, named after the leading ladies of the land. Their mother was severely injured in the bombing of the Great World, but somehow these mites escaped serious injury. Possibly this was because they present such a minute target.

Of Unknown Origin

The origins of the remaining four are, and will remain, shrouded in mystery. They are unclaimed babies, brought into the Lester Chinese Hospital after one or other of the various disasters. Names given them at birth are now forgotten for ever, as is their former existence as helpless little refugees. With their new names, given to them by the "camp" workers, they take on a new lease of life. They will be given every chance to grow up strong and healthy children. The hazards of war are now very remote from their comfortable creche in Avenue Petain.

Dr. B. S. Platt, of the Lester Institute, has worked out a special diet for these undernourished little bodies. The principal item, ground, unpolished rice, is unfortunately very hard to obtain at the moment. Pootung being one of the theatres of war, supplies of rice for these refugee babies have been cut off for the time being. Spinach, the nutritive qualities of which have been immortalized by Popeye the Sailor, is being used as a substitute, together with prunes. Bean curd is another important item in the diet of the infant refugees.

The "camp" presented a busy scene yesterday morning when visited by a "North-China Daily News" representative. The routine was being organized, and a very important question was about to be decided—the name of the new refugee camp. "How about the Refugee Babies' Home?", someone suggested. Jimmy waved his red rabbit in hearty approval. That decided the question. The Refugee Babies' Home it is and shall be.

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

SPECIAL "CAMP" FOR REFUGEE BABIES

Another branch of refugee work is illustrated by these pictures which show tiny Chinese infants, unknown and unclaimed in the recent devastation of war, who are being cared for in a room adjoining the Community Church. The National Child Welfare Association is in charge by many Chinese and foreign hands are supervising their welfare. Jimmy, on the right, has a bright, red rabbit and flourishes it to visitors.

GERMAN BULWARK OF EUROPEAN PEACE

Herr Hitler Greets Envoys at Nuremberg

Nuremberg, Sept. 10.

No less than 140,000 political leaders of the Third Reich assembled on the large Zeppelin Meadow here this evening to hear one of the principal addresses of Chancellor Hitler.

The Fuehrer began by declaring that the youth of the new Germany would never have to repeat the experiences of the old guard of the movement during the past fifteen years, because Germany had become a country of peace, a factor in security and a guarantor of peace.

"It is fortunate for the entire world, that in the face of constantly spreading disorders in Europe, there is a great nation in the south and one in the north consolidated and firm." That Germany was not overrun by Bolshevism is the "greatest contribution to peace because it will stand as a warning to all those in Moscow who attempt to stir up a general conflagration in the world."

"If other nations would undertake tasks equal to those of Germany and would work diligently towards their fulfilment, they would understand the earnest German desire for peace and would no longer harbour doubts." He then appealed to the foreign nations not to let themselves be duped or deceived by criminal agitators.—Trans-Ocean.

China Leaders Entertained

Berlin, Sept. 11.

Her von Wolff, the Nazi leader in China, and Dr. Hellmann, Nazi group leader in Canton, are among the guests of honour of Herr Adolf Hitler at Nuremberg, where the 9th Nazi Party Congress is in session.

Other guests of the Reichsfuehrer are Dr. Urchs, Nazi leader in British India, and Herr Schwarz, leader of the German colony in Palestine.

Meanwhile, the British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson; the French Ambassador, M. Andre Francois-Poncet; and the American Chargé d'Affaires, have arrived here to attend the Congress.—Reuter.

KNUTSEN CREW PUT ASHORE

San Pedro, Sept. 10.

The crew of the ss. Knutsen was put ashore to-day awaiting orders from the vessel's owners. They received no pay. The crew refused to sail for the Far East unless they were paid a $250 bonus.—United Press.

1,300 REFUGEES LEAVE FOR CANTON

The Jardine's ss. Chaksang left the company's wharf, opposite Jinkee Road, for Canton at 2 p.m. yesterday with approximately 1,300 Cantonese refugees on board.

NEW DESTRUCTION ON RIVER

Shelling and Bombing Leave Their Marks Along Banks of the Whangpoo to Woosung

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

In an unaccustomed early-morning silence, broken only at intervals by the distant whirr of aeroplane propellers, a small steam vessel flying the Union Jack negotiates the Garden Bend and is on her way to Woosung. She glides past the aloof-looking Idzumo and the first few of a seemingly endless line of Japanese destroyers, torpedo-boats and gunboats with their artillery trained on Pootung and, later, the opposite bank of the Whangpoo. A Chinese soldier's body in midstream off the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf suddenly startles the olfactory nerve. Otherwise there is little to suggest the presence of life, either in progress or ended.

On the Pootung side appear the N.Y.K. Wharf and China Merchants Eastern Wharf buildings, all badly damaged by naval shells, and the ruins of a recent fire, still smouldering, at the N.Y.K. Wharf. The Japanese warcraft are all sandbagged at vital points and alert lookouts are seen, motionless, on bridges, in conning-towers and elsewhere.

Farther along, across from the harassed Riverside plant of the Shanghai Power Company, two American destroyers are berthed alongside the Standard Oil Company installation, and off the southern tip of Point Island two old-fashioned Japanese gunboats are anchored. A small squadron of Japanese land planes makes a wide sweep over the river, curves inland over Yangtszepoo and to the westward and soon the first bomb is heard, followed by an irregular column of brownish dust which quickly mushrooms over the horizon.

The cottages on Point Island, many of which have been looted, still fly a variety of national flags: British, American, German, Danish, French. The Nazi swastika flag is the most common. The standard of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board has been ruthlessly torn and less than half remains. The Municipal Fish Market appears to be untouched, but not one small craft rubs against its jetties.

Jukong Wharf

In big, red letters the greeting "Jukong Wharf Welcomes You" beams its message to the river over the masts of a Japanese destroyer and a Japanese gunboat moored at the wharf. The central building of red brick is severely damaged, as is the southernmost shed, but there is intense military activity in front of all of the structures. The jetty is packed with Japanese field artillery, equipment and men.

Across the Whangpoo, on Gough Island, foreign warships guard the two oil installations. There is a British sloop at the A.P.C. wharf, and two American destroyers at Texaco's plant. A courageous Chinese ferry, with a small square sail, makes its way from the Island to the Shanghai side with a half dozen farmers on board.

Pagoda, Power Plant Holed

A little farther along, the diminutive white pagoda and the Chapei Power Company have been shelled. They both still stand, but particularly the power plant has fared ill and is riddled with large holes, apparently the result of direct hits. New fires burn in the distant countryside.

Japanese troops in great numbers line the shore from the power station to Woosung. Men and horses teem on the bank and all manner of equipment is drawn up on a background of smashed commercial establishments and residences. The front of the Great Northern Cable Station has caved in, and the Whangpoo Conservancy Board buildings are in even worse condition. Japanese military are in the Great Northern depot. At the Nanking & Shanghai Railway repair-plant, a shell has gone clean through the chimney, but the large, red stack still stands. At Woosung an even stranger factory chimney maintains its equilibrium: it has been struck near the middle, and the upper part has slipped several feet downwards and sidewards without toppling.

Woosung village is nothing but ruins. The ferry landing has been burnt. The Forts Hotel, well known to Shanghai week-enders, is a heap of plaster and wood, and the neat Quarantine Station likewise wears the scars of battle. The village itself looks as if a merciless typhoon had swept over it. Yet even Woosung is alive with Japanese soldiers, artillery horses and lorries.

Along the entire stretch from Point Island to the Yangtze, occasional rifle shots, presumably fired by Chinese snipers, are heard; at some points they seem to come from fields very close to the Whangpoo, indicating the nearness of the Chinese lines. No appreciable movements of Japanese troops along the Military Road are apparent, although new transports are discharging men.

Destroyer Fleet Leaves

Off Woosung some fifteen Japanese transports are at anchor, there is a smart-looking single-funnel hospital ship and there are several Japanese men of war. A destroyer flotilla of twelve craft, led by a modern-type light cruiser, steams away towards the Yangtze entrance. One British ship is at anchor, flying the blue ensign. She is the grey auxiliary Pearleaf.

The return to Shanghai is relatively uneventful. Opposite the Military Road, Japanese destroyers and gunboats are having a bit of fun firing their heaviest guns at the shore, presumably to harass Chinese rifle-men and machine-gunners. One craft continues shooting as the vessel flying the Union Jack approaches the water between it and the bank. One shell booms across just before the non-combatant reaches the destroyer. While the two vessels are abreast of each other the next shell is being put into the breech. The small steamer has barely passed when there is a glint and a deafening boom from the same gun.

MAIL WILL ARRIVE TO-DAY

Shanghai Maru Bringing in Siberian Bags

The long postal impasse will end to-day when accumulated mails, including Siberian mail, will arrive by the Shanghai Maru from Japan, and will be distributed as soon as possible.

On Friday, although it was known that mail would be arriving in the near future it could not be definitely ascertained that it would arrive by the Shanghai Maru, but doubts were set at rest by the receipt of information that the N.Y.K. mail steamer was bringing it, and a long gap of communication with the outside will be filled to-day when the vessel unloads somewhere in the neighbourhood of 130 bags. It is presumed that much of it consists of mail accumulated since the outbreak of local hostilities on August 13.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Frank R. Diebold

Manila, Sept. 11.

The death of Mrs. Frank R. Diebold, resident of Shanghai since 1921, who arrived in Manila aboard the ss. President Coolidge among the first batch of refugees from Shanghai, occurred here to-day.

She was survived by her husband, Mr. Frank Diebold of the Eastman Kodak Company in Shanghai, two children, and her brother, Mr. J. B. Powell, Shanghai correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune" and editor of the "China Weekly Review."

Mrs. Diebold was sick for many months and was carried ashore from the boat in a stretcher. A graduate of the University of Missouri, she came to Shanghai in 1921.

Her cooking was famous in Shanghai where she was the dietician at the American Club and the Columbia Country Club for a time.

Earlier this week another sister of Mr. Powell died. She was Mrs. Dean Thomas of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mrs. Diebold will be buried in Joplin, Mo.—United Press.

Dr. Burnett Hillman Streeter

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Basle, Sept. 11.

Prebendary Burnett Hillman Streeter, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and his wife were killed to-day when a Swiss airliner crashed at Waldenburg, ten miles from Basle.

The pilot of the machine was also killed and the wireless operator injured.—Reuter.

CHINESE JUNKS SEIZED BY JAPANESE

Foochow, Sept. 10.

Eight Chinese junks have been seized by a Japanese cruiser near Hsiyang Island off the Fukien coast, it was officially announced here to-day. Another small Shantung boat has also been taken by the Japanese after killing all the crew aboard the vessel.—Central News.

2 WOUNDED DURING AIR RAIDS

Chinese Hit by Shrapnel on Friday Night

Two male Chinese were wounded at the corner of Hart Road and Singapore Road during the air raids on Friday night, a check of the casualties revealed yesterday. Shrapnel fell in many parts of the International Settlement and the French Concession, fortunately causing no other damage. Bullets hit the Hongkew Police Station compound and the Wayside Police Station, and an unexploded anti-aircraft shell fell in Park Road.

The clear, star-lit sky brought raiders over Shanghai three times on Friday night, and on each occasion the Japanese anti-aircraft batteries on shore and on land opened up with full barrages. The picturesque effect was enhanced by searchlights and tracer shells. No bombs dropped inside the Settlement limits, so far as could be ascertained, some falling into the river and some beyond the eastern Yangtszepoo area.

A Chinese communique issued yesterday morning claimed that one Japanese warship was badly damaged during the first air raid at 12.10 o'clock on the morning. Altogether four bombs were dropped, and one of them directly hit the vessel.

During the second raid at 12.20, the planes, after having bombarded Japanese positions at Yangtszepoo, laid three "eggs" on the Japanese men-of-war in the Whangpoo. The resultant damage is yet unknown, the communiqué said.

LIBERTY BONDS FOR TEACHERS

Education Ministry Issues Set of Regulations

Nanking, Sept. 11.

The Ministry of Education has published a set of regulations governing the subscription of the Liberty Bonds by teachers, students and staff members of various educational and cultural organizations.

College professors, according to the regulations, are required to invest half month of their salaries and middle school teachers thirty per cent. of their income in these patriotic bonds. The whole amount will be payable in three months.

No requirement is, however, fixed for foreign staff members.

All university and technical school students should either subscribe or solicit $10 worth of the bonds each, while middle students will be assigned to secure $5 each. There is no restriction for primary school students.

Staff members of various public and private libraries, museums, research institutes and other cultural organs are also expected to contribute.—Central News.

CHINESE HOUSE LOOTED IN CARTER ROAD

An armed robbery at a house filled with war refugees on Friday morning was disclosed in the First Special District Court yesterday when two private rickshaw coolies were ordered detained for one week on suspicion of having plotted the crime. On the morning in question, five men, three armed with pistols, entered 19/229 Carter Road by the back entrance and, having herded the many refugees into a room, stole about $1,000 in cash and jewellery and then escaped without firing a shot. The victims of the robbery were Chu and Woo, chief tenants of the house, whose private rickshaw pullers were later arrested by the police because they were alleged to have discussed a plot to rob their masters' house some time ago.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

The International Relief Committee, Shanghai, at 123 Boulevard de Montigny (Shanghai Y.M.C.A. Building) wishes to acknowledge with thanks the following receipts up to Sept. 11. Donations may be sent either to the above address or Bank of China, 115 Route Marco Polo or 624 Avenue Joffre.

China Intl. Famine Relief Commission $1,000, Zung Lee $50, Wong Ding Cheu and family $43, Fee Family $30, Buddhist Propaganda for Europe and America $30, A. Baer $25, Chang Tse Liang $20, Lai Yui Z $20, Yuan Dah $20, Wong Ching Sung $20, Chao Z. Tao $10, Zee Hai Sun $10, Mrs. Wong $10, Mr. and Mrs. Chow Hsiao Yie $7, Hsia Yuin Loong $5, Chang Yuin Sun $5, Chao Sun Hwa $5, Mrs. Chen $5, Zi Family $3, Yao Yu Tseng $1, Chang Shou Kee $1, Chsien Shou Liang $0.50. Previously acknowledged $74,573.59. Total $75,834.09.

MISSIONARIES ARE URGED TO STAY

Chinese Christians Need Their Presence

VIEWS OF CHINESE LEADERS

"We deeply appreciate the sacrificial service of the American missionaries and we oppose their evacuation as suggested by some people in Washington", stated President H. C. E. Liu of the University of Shanghai yesterday. "At this time of our national crisis we need our missionary friends more than ever before. They have helped build up churches, schools and hospitals. They are serving the Kingdom of God in the front line. As they are good Christian soldiers, I am not surprised to learn they are not willing to withdraw or desert their Chinese colleagues."

It is reported many Chinese Christian leaders share this viewpoint. They are appealing to their missionary friends to remain with them at this critical time.

The University of Shanghai was founded by American Baptists. President Liu and his Chinese and missionary colleagues are determined to carry on. Professor V. Hanson and Dr. C. H. Westbrook expect to return to Shanghai in a few days from Korea where they spent their summer vacation.

A supplementary entrance examination was held in the Downtown School of Commerce yesterday. In spite of the Sino-Japanese cannon duel more than one hundred boys and girls sat for the examination. The authorities of the University are planning to open the autumn term on September 20.

Remain at Posts

Hsuchow, Sept. 11.

Despite orders for evacuation issued by their Consular officials, a majority of the American missionaries in the Hsuchow-Haichow area are resolved to remain at their posts to render medical and relief services to the Chinese during the present crisis. Meanwhile, 50,000 Catholics in the Apostolic prefecture of Hsuchow are conducting daily prayers for the welfare of Chinese troops and sponsoring relief work for war refugees and wounded soldiers.—Central News.

U.S. OBSERVERS MAY HEAR CHINA PLEA

League Study of Far East Issue Due Next Week

Geneva, Sept. 11.

Dr. Wellington Koo and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, China's delegates to the League of Nations, have arrived to attend the 98th Council meeting which opened here yesterday.

The League Council, at an informal meeting yesterday, appointed a special committee for Palestine affairs. The present Sino-Japanese question was not discussed at yesterday's session.

The next meeting of the Council will be held here before next Tuesday.

According to American semi-official sources, if the League should convoke the Advisory Committee of 23 formed in 1933 to discuss the Sino-Japanese dispute, it is most likely that the United States will take part.

League circles believe that the attitude Great Britain and France will take toward the future application of sanctions against Japan by the international organ, largely depends on the result of the Mediterranean Conference which opened at Nyon yesterday.—Central News.

Chinese See Advantage

Geneva, Sept. 11.

Chinese circles here emphasized the advantages of submitting the Sino-Japanese dispute to the Advisory committee created in 1933. First, the problem of the definition of aggressor will thus be stilled *ipso facto* as Japan has been unanimously condemned by the League as aggressor; second, the problem will be submitted automatically to the Assembly with the maximum of efficiency; third, the procedure involves the participation of the U.S.A.—Havas.

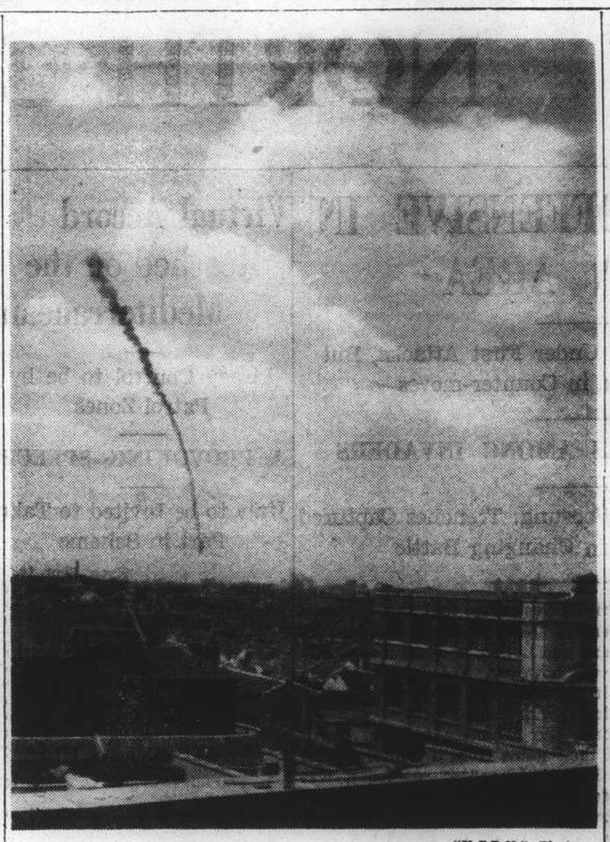
U.S. Observer May Hear

Washington, Sept. 10.

An unofficial observer or reporter will represent the United States at the meeting of the League of Nations when China's appeal is discussed.

The State Department said that no instructions had been issued for any envoy to attend the session but if the meeting is public, the nearest Consul presumably would occupy a gallery seat as a private spectator, or otherwise obtain information for the United States on his own initiative.—United Press.

Sir Henry F. O. Norbury has been elected Master, and Sir Henry C. Gooch, Mr. T. Macdonald Eggar, Lord Hundson, and Mr. A. G. Clifton-Brown, Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company for the ensuing year.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

WHEN JAPANESE PLANE CRASHED

Thousand of people witnessed this unusual sight, the crash of a Japanese plane in flames on September 4. This picture was taken from the Central district, and shows the plane plunging to its doom.

Feathered Evacuees Are Very Homesick

Zoo Inhabitants Want War to End

It is understood that a party of 60 or so small birds, rabbits, and other junior inhabitants of the Jessfield Park Zoo are to register a protest with the British Military Authorities. They have taken violent exception to the summary occupation of their domain by British tommies in the Jessfield sector, who have snipped away a piece of their territory. This has necessitated a hurried evacuation to another section of the Park, which was carried out recently with many squawks of protest, and indignant fluttering of wings.

The treatment given to the evacuees in their temporary refuge is said to compare favourably with that accorded them in their former habitation, but they are said to be very homesick, and are looking forward to the end of hostilities when they will rejoin their elder brethren. The lordly vultures, and other larger inhabitants of the zoo, have remained behind to face whatever the future may hold in store. They will have to face it alone, for there is hardly a single visitor to the zoo these days.

SWATOW CONSULS TO PROTEST

Japanese Bombardments of Port Subject of Move

Canton, Sept. 11.

The Consular Body at Swatow has decided to lodge a protest with the Japanese authorities against repeated bombardment of Swatow by Japanese planes and warships, according to reports reaching here to-day.

This decision is stated to have been made at an emergency meeting held on Sept. 9.

Information from Hongkong states that the colonial authorities have submitted to the British Government a detailed report on the recent shelling of Chinese Maritime Customs cruisers in the waters of the British Colony by Japanese naval guns.

Sir Robert L. Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, has been asked to file a protest with the Japanese Government against this illegal act —Central News.

SINGAPORE MILLIONAIRE GIVES AMBULANCE CORPS

Mr. Aw Boon-haw, Chinese medicine magnate in Singapore, will shortly dispatch the first aid corps he organized in Hongkong to Shanghai for first aid services, it is learned locally. All expenses of the corps, including those for medicine, and first aid materials, will be borne by Mr. Aw alone.

Dr. Wong Wen-hao, former secretary-general of the Executive Yuan, who accompanied Dr. H. H. Kung to London and attended the Coronation, has returned to Nanking. According to Dr. Wong, all European Powers are exerting their efforts for the development of heavy industries for national defence purposes.

STUDENT RELIEF PLANS DRAWN UP

Registration With Bureau of Social Affairs Necessary

Nanking, Sept. 11.

Relief measures for Chinese students from Japan and the war zone in North China have been published by the Ministry of Education.

The student refugees are instructed to register with the Shanghai Bureau of Social Welfare upon landing in Shanghai. If they choose to continue their studies, they are required to send in applications to government or private institutions which will admit them as regular or special students according to their scholastic standing.

The local government authorities will provide work for those who desire to take up war-time activities.—Central News.

COMMITTEE CO-ORDINATING WORK OF EVACUATION

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"In war, we work together, live together and die together — and destroy the world.

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"Hark! a song rings out
With a mighty shout,
And the warriors rise again.
Through the land once more
As in time of war
Rings the tramp of the fighting men.
Where is the foe to-day?
Here in our midst he's wormed his way.
Seeds of death he sows,
And the harvest grows—
Moral rot, drift and decay!

Vanguard of the New Enlistment, rise
Marching with banners unfurled.
God-confident armies mobilise
Free for remaking the world.
Then break with our softness and lust!
All false gods we'll trample to dust!
Vanguard of the New Enlistment, rise—
Free for remaking the world."

Written by Frank Bygott for Oxford Group New Enlistment Youth Camp. Easter, 1937.

Have you Read?

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FOR SINNERS ONLY. By A. J. Russell	4.50
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NEW LEADERSHIP. By Garth Lean and Morris Martin	.25
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(6)

Cricket Club Rout Their Traditional Rivals

THE KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION PRODUCES SPORTING GAMES

Skipper D. W. Leach Shows the Winning Way to the Non-Benders: the Rabbits Out-Run

WHEN the smoke and flame had died away from the opening cricket matches in the knock-out competition yesterday, it was seen that the Cricket Club had ignominiously routed their ancient rivals from the Recreation Club by two outright victories, but the latter had retired from the field of battle conscious of having maintained their sporting tradition in that they played with short numbers, and brought to bear in their ranks several of the "old guard" who maintained the ancient and honourable traditions in fitting style.

On the Cricket Club ground, the Club's Non-Benders, under the leadership of none other than the "Skipper," won a narrow victory from the Recs' "Jang-Dors," both teams including in their numbers representations of "Jang-Dors" if the true meaning of the word may be given in parlance as guided by those "Shanghai-Boys" who have in days gone by made much of this sacred sect.

Fine All-Round Effort

It was an interesting match and the outstanding display of the "Skipper," D. W. Leach, won the day for the Club team, for not only did he play out a grand innings of 59 to save the batting side, but he also took 6 wickets for 46 to confound the Recs' batsmen.

Other performances during the day were dwarfed by his all-round display, the best the opposition could put up was a similar, though lesser performance by A. W. Pettit, who scored 27 runs in a good innings and took 3 for 36.

Brighter Batting

That the Recs gave their opponents a scare was seen in their opening wicket partnership which realised 37 runs and thereafter the earlier batsmen gave promise of good things which the other batsmen did not confirm. It was noticeable that in neither match was the prerogative of a time-limit used, the bowlers—or albeit, the enthusiasm of the batsmen proving that "cricket" is not as dull as it is made out to be. Scores:—

S.C.C. Non-Benders

A. C. Sinclair, c. Marcal, b. Divecha	1
F. R. L. Carey, b. Wilson	4
D. W. Leach, c. Divecha, b. Pettit	59
F. Marshall, st. Lawrence, b. Wilson	5
H. E. Orr, b. Divecha	9
C. E. Bowen, b. Pettit	21
H. F. B. Gardner, run out	6
W. Marsay, run out	5
J. Cornfield, b. Wilson	14
P. J. Hart, not out	5
A. P. T. Taylor-Gill, c. Charna, b. Pettit	0
Extras	4
Total	133

Fall of wickets: 1-1 (Sinclair), 2-24 (Carey), 3-31 (Marshall), 4-44 (Orr), 5-87 (Bowen), 6-99 (Gardner), 7-105 (Marsay), 8-116 (Leach), 9-116 (Taylor-Gill), 10-133 (Cornfield).

Bowling analysis:	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. W. R. Wilson	16	0	67	3
M. J. Divecha	9	2	26	2
A. W. Pettit	7	0	36	3

S.R.C. Jang-Dors

A. G. White, b. Leach	23
L. C. Kew, b. Orr	14
L. Marcal, c. Orr, b. Marsay	3
K. M. Pate, b. Leach	12
M. J. Divecha, c. Leach, b. Orr	20
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Hart, b. Leach	5
L. T. Lawrence, c. Leach, b. Orr	1
A. W. Pettit, b. Leach	27
P. M. Charna, b. Leach	1
R. J. S. Brandt, b. Leach	1
E. L. McCorkindale, not out	5
Extras	6
Total	118

Fall of wickets: 1-37 (Kew), 2-41 (White), 3-42 (Marcal), 4-60 (Pate), 5-66 (Wilson), 6-71 (Lawrence), 7-97 (Divecha), 8-103 (Charna) 9-105 (Brandt), 10-118 (Pettit).

Bowling analysis:	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. E. Orr	13	1	49	3
D. W. Leach	15	4	46	6
W. Marsay	3	0	17	1

MARTYRS' COMFORTABLE VICTORY

Much more impressive was the victory the Martyrs secured over the Rabbits in the match played on the Recs ground when the failure of the home team's opening batsmen led to the prospects of a complete rout.

For the winners, Jackie Pote-Hunt played out a good innings to get 33, John Leckie, R. Edwards and F. E. T. Marshall all contributing towards the total, whereas on the other team, it remained to Pat Madar to play a captain's innings to get 20 runs, and latterly, J. E. Logan rose to the side's assistance to get 28 in a good innings, holding his end up well and hitting out whenever possible. Nevertheless, the match was over and won long before the time allowance had been reached and hence the Club enter the third round—intact.

Scores:—

S.C.C. Martyrs

J. W. Pote-Hunt, c. Gomes, b. A. W. White	33
J. B. H. Leckie, c. White, b. Kellner	14
R. W. Edwards, c. Harris, b. A. A. White	22
F. E. T. Marshall, b. A. A. White	16
J. D. Sayle, st. Leriou, b. P. Madar	1
H. J. M. Cooke, st. Leriou, b. P. Madar	10
I. H. Kendall, l.b.w., b. A. A. White	1
W. V. K. Chadwick, c. Harris, b. P. Madar	15
A. Lingard, c. Madar, b. Madar	14
C. H. Mellor, b. P. Madar	2
G. J. Read, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	142

Fall of wickets: 1-25 (Leckie), 2-77 (Pote-Hunt), 3-85 (Edwards), 4-88 (Sayle), 5-100 (Marshall), 6-102 (Kendall), 7-116 (Cook), 8-131 (Chadwick), 9-139 (Mellor), 10-142 (Lingard).

Bowling analysis:	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. Meston	5	0	23	0
H. Kellner	5	1	18	1
P. Madar	10	0	46	5
A. A. White	9	1	41	4

S.R.C. Rabbits

H. P. Madar, c. & b. Read	2
C. J. Smith, c. & b. Read	3
A. A. White, b. Leckie	0
P. Madar, c. Pote-Hunt, b. Read	20
D. F. Harris, b. Leckie	12
A. F. Gomes, c. Chadwick, b. Read	12
H. Meston, run out	0
J. E. Logan, b. Leckie	28
J. Leriou, not out	0
F. Kellner, c. & b. Leckie	16
Extras	5
Total	98

Fall of wickets: 1-4 (Smith) 2-6 (White), 3-9 (H. Madar), 4-52 (P. Madar), 5-48 (Harris), 6-48 (Meston), 7-56 (Gomes), 8-98 (Leriou), 9-98 (Logan).

Bowling analysis:	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. B. H. Leckie	10	1	25	3
G. J. Read	10	1	42	4
A. Lingard	7	2	11	1
W. V. K. Chadwick	2	0	15	0

THE POLO SEASON IN RETROSPECT

A Match Unique in the S'hai Club's History

By J. A. H.

The playing of the "International" always indicates an early farewell to polo for the current year. The difficulties, and possibly dangers, besetting the playing of the Sir Peter Grain Cup this year make it unique in the annals of the Club and, as it is now a matter of history, a short résumé of the season's doings may well take the place of a diatribe concerning the enormity of crossing the line of the ball when making a back-shot or the perpetration of any other foul of equal depravity.

The Tyro Cup

The Tyro Cup served its very useful purpose and produced some keen matches. It relieved congestion in the early part of the season; gave the lower handicap players a tournament of team play and the learning of some sort of tactics. If, next year, a senior player either captains or coaches each team it will be all to the good. The Cup was eventually won by Meadow Brook composed of Bill Allman, Turbyfill, Elles and Dunbar. They won because they hit in the right direction and kept galloping all the time. The handicap committee might keep their eye on them next year if they are still in the zero class.

All Praise To Klaxons

The senior tournament for the Army Cup was won by Klaxons consisting of R. B. Moller, Dick Harris, Painter and Culbertson. This side triumphed through superiority in all branches of the game, including ponies, although carrying a heavy handicap of 5 for Dick Harris. This is twenty-five per cent over the maximum when handicaps are based on a high of four in a four chukker match. The present system of handicapping is not the best that can be devised for local purposes. A maximum of two points per chukker for the highest class players would allow of greater latitude.

The British Cup (July 4) between two American teams was won by Cowboys made up of Lutey, Sprague, Dick Harris & Culbertson by a score of 11 goals to 5, which in itself tells the tale.

A Thrilling Game

In the Hoyt Cup the Light Horse—Gordon, John Keswick, Parr, Newbigging—beat the American Troop in a most thrilling game during which the spectators were on their feet from time to time throughout the match through sheer excitement mixed with sporting partisanship. The final score was 7 goals to 6, to which Gordon contributed in a great measure by his sound play at No 1 in attack. Parr surpassed himself until either he or his mounts tired somewhat toward the end. This left a gap in the defence which the Americans were not slow to penetrate and this for the moment upset the play of Keswick and Newbigging, who, otherwise, had fully pulled their weight in the team. However, victory was secured by a rally on the part of the Light Horse by the odd goal in thirteen, when the final bell rang.

The American Troop's Revenge

For excitement, perhaps the Franklin Cup produced the greatest final Chukker of the season. Played to over-time, The American Troop "B" beat the Light Horse "B" to the tune of 8 goals to 7. The team, Cleary, Franklin, J. O. Harris, and L. K. Taylor—was captained by C. S. Franklin, donor of the Cup, Chairman of the Polo Club, Chairman of the S.M.C., and a past internationalist of years' standing. When he succeeded in scoring the winning goal by one of his well-controlled runs down practically the whole length of the field the climax was reached and nothing remained but to present him with his own Cup so worthily won. In this match the Light Horse made the mistake of not playing Edmund Toeg at No 1, a position in which he rarely misses and generally scores if the ball is passed up to him.

The Vital No. 1

Unable to be present at the match for the Sir Peter Grain Cup one must rely on hearsay. It apparently was not quite the game expected. America's decisive win by 11 goals to 5 tells the tale but not the details. It appears that Moller at No 1 for Great Britain did not give the same excellent results obtained by playing Gordon in that position in a previous tournaant above noted. No 1 is a most important position in modern polo. In the first match of the last "International" at Hurlingham, Eric Pedley for U.S.A., and Hesketh Hughes for England, both at No. 1 for their respective sides, scored most of the goals of the match between them and there is no reason why this should not be the case here when a player is discovered who can score when passed to.

Culbertson at Back was apparently outstanding, and this, coupled with jaded ponies possibly accounted for the comparative failure of the British No 1.

The American team this year—Allman, Sprague, Painter and Culbertson—deserve all credit for their victory and also for the sustained effort of themselves and their compatriots to produce first-class opposition and so make Shanghai polo what it is to-day.

WHO SAID LAWN BOWLS HAD NO THRILLS?

A revealing study in expressions in yesterday's match between The Rest and the Scots played at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club green and won by the former team. Judging by the anxiety of the Scots in this picture there must have been "drinks on the match."

OLD NET RIVALS WILL MEET FOR THE THIRD TIME

Don Budge and Gottfried von Cramm American Singles Championship Finalists

Forest Hills, Sept. 10.

THE American women's championship, captured last year by Miss Alice Marble, will go abroad this year as a result of the defeat to-day of the last two American competitors.

Repeating the form which carried her to the final at Wimbledon, Mlle. Jedrzejowska, the Polish champion, eliminated the favourite, Miss Helen Jacobs, in straight sets by 6-4, 6-4, while Senorita Anita Lizana, the Chilean, completed the rout of the Americans by defeating Miss Bundy without difficulty, the score being 6-2, 6-3.

The final of the men's singles will bring together Donald Budge and Baron Gottfried von Cramm, respectively the American and German aces, for the third time in a major competition this year.

Budge to-day beat his Davis Cup colleague, Frankie Parker, by 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, but von Cramm was fully extended by young Bobby Riggs, who succumbed only after five hard-fought sets: 0-6, 6-8, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

With their epic encounter in the inter-zone final of the Davis Cup still fresh in the minds of the public, the final between Budge and von Cramm is expected to draw a capacity crowd.

Earlier Battles

Although the red-haired Californian won both the previous meetings, he had to go all out to take the measure of the German in the fifth and decisive match in the Davis Cup, which some sports writers have described as the greatest tennis battle of all time.

For nearly two and a half hours the duel lasted until Budge, weary and perspiration soaked, whipped a backhander past von Cramm as he came to the net for the winning point.

The American had never had to make such a fight since the days of Fred Perry. He had to strain every atom of muscle and mind.

Budge survived the hardest match in which he had ever to take part because of his magnificent big match temperament, and this is expected again to carry him to another tennis crown.—Reuter.

N. ZEALANDERS LOSE FINAL MATCH

H.D.G. Leveson Gower's Team Inflicts Defeat

London, Sept. 10.

The New Zealanders concluded their tour of England to-day with a defeat, losing to Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI at Scarborough by 145 runs.

Winning the toss, Mr. Leveson-Gower's team knocked up 380, to which the tourists could muster only 285 in reply.

With Roberts taking five wickets for 47, Mr. Leveson-Gower's men made only 206 in their second innings, but this proved sufficient to carry them to victory as, with the aid of Nichols, who claimed five victims for 42, the New Zalanders were all out again for 156.—Reuter.

HUGE GERMAN STADIUM BEGUN

Nuremberg, Sept. 9.

Chancellor Hitler to-day laid the foundation stone here of what will be the largest stadium in the world and in which the National Socialist Games will take place in connection with the future annual party rallies. After an address by Victor Lutze, chief of staff of the Stormtroopers, Chancellor Hitler made a short speech in which he voiced the hope that the stadium would stimulate German men and women to the attainment of those ideals of strength and beauty which were the highest expression of real freedom.—Trans-Ocean.

GARCIA PREPARING FOR ROSS FIGHT

Pompton Lakes, Sept. 8.

Ceferino Garcia was training hard in preparation for his fight with Barney Ross which will be a scrap for the welterweight championship of the world.

The bout is to take place on Sept. 23.—United Press.

LIGHT HORSE BEAT WELCH FUSILIERS

Friendly Polo Match Ends with 7-2 Verdict

By The Squire

A sporting friendly polo match was played on Friday afternoon when the Royal Welch Fusiliers played a Light Horse "B" team, which proved too strong for the Army, winning by seven goals to two.

The Fusiliers were represented by Major Harrison, Captain Gwydyr Jones and Messrs. Clarke and Pritchard, the Light Horse playing Toeg, Elles, Sackville West and Hughes.

After the Royal Welch Fusiliers had pressed in the first the minutes Toeg got his eye in taking two long runs down the ground, narrowly missing the first time and scoring the second. Hughes scored a moment later, and then Pritchard dribbled cleverly down the ground to open the scoring for the Army team.

Hughes Swipes a Goal

Early in the second chukker Clark cleared with a long backhander, but Hughes met with a vast swipe that shot past everyone and scored, Elles bringing the score to four goals to one just before the bell.

Play was very even in the third chukker in which there was no score though the Army players attacked throughout and nearly scored on the bell.

Elles found the ball dead in the goalmouth in the first minute of the last chukker scoring the fifth goal for the Light Horse, Sackville West adding another a moment later, followed immediately by Toeg. With only two minutes to go Pritchard scored the second goal for his team from a pass of Clark's.

Allman very sportingly umpired the match.

KING'S CUP AIR RACE RECORD

Capt. Percival Averages 225 M.P.H.

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 11.

Twenty-two out of 27 planes finished the Dublin eliminating round of the King's Cup air race.

Captain E. W. Percival, smashing all speed records for the race, finished first. He averaged 225 miles an hour, the previous highest being 211 miles an hour.

Charles Gardner, last year's winner, was second, averaging 213 miles an hour.

The final round will take place to-day.

The first day's race was marred by a fatal accident.

While rounding the turning point at Scarborough Castle, Wing-Commander Sherren and Wing-Commander Hilton were killed when their plane, a Miles Falcon, crashed.—Reuter.

BRAEMAR GATHERING BEGINS

London, Sept. 9.

The chief event of the Deeside season—the Braemar Highland Gathering—opened to-day in the presence of the King and Queen.

Tremendous enthusiasm was displayed by a record crowd of spectators as the King and Queen drove on to the ground in a carriage drawn by greys and preceded by outriders.

A guard of honour was furnished by 150 pipers.—Wireless through Reuter.

CUBS CREEPING ON THE GIANTS

Gain a Game in Downing St. Louis Cardinals

GIANTS ARE UNLUCKY LOSERS TO BEES

New York, Sept. 10.

The Chicago Cubs, after dropping a half game to the New York Giants yesterday, closed the gap on the league leaders to-day by one full game via victory over the battered St. Louis Cardinals while the Giants bowed to the Boston Bees.

The Terrymen lost a distinctly unlucky contest to the Bees, 2-1. Outhitting their opponents by 12-6, the Giants were unable to bunch their blows for victory.

The Cubs, meanwhile, hammered the Cardinals mercilessly, 11-0. Two home runs by Gabby Hartnett featured a 14-hit Bruin assault.

Pirates Trim Cincinnati

In the only other National League game the Pittsburgh Pirates nosed out the Cincinnati Reds, 7-6, despite a home run by Meyers of the Rhinelanders with two mates stationed on the paths.

In the American League the New York Yankees lost their second straight contest, bowing to the Boston Red Sox, 4-3, However, Detroit also lost, succumbing to Cleveland by 6-5, thus maintained the stupendous Yankee lead.

In another contest Philadelphia whipped Washington, 5-3, aided by a timely homer from the bat of Bob Johnson.

Scores

National League

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	6	1
New York	1	12	2
Pittsburgh	7	18	3
Cincinnati	6	1	0
	Myers homered		
Chicago	11	14	0
	Hartnett homered twice		
St. Louis	0	6	1

American League

New York	3	7	0
Boston	4	10	1
Philadelphia	5	11	0
	Johnson Homered		
Washington	3	11	0
Detroit	5	11	1
Cleveland	6	11	0

Standings

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	77	51	.602
Chicago	77	53	.592
St. Louis	68	61	.527
Pittsburgh	69	61	.531
Boston	65	65	.500
Brooklyn	56	72	.438
Philadelphia	54	75	.419
Cincinnati	50	76	.397

American League

New York	86	42	.672
Detroit	76	52	.594
Chicago	76	56	.576
Boston	69	59	.539
Cleveland	67	60	.528
Washington	62	66	.484
Philadelphia	41	86	.323
St. Louis	37	90	.291

—Reuter.

CLUB STEWARD WINS THE IRISH AMATEUR

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Portrush, Sept. 10.

John Fitzsimmons, a steward of the Portrush Golf Club, won the Irish amateur championship to-day, beating Robert McKinna, an Edinburgh solicitor, by five up and three to play.—Reuter.

LAWN BOWLERS MAKE MERRY

Concert Follows Exciting Encounter

THE REST WIN CLOSELY FROM THE SCOTS

The Rest beat the Scots in a very close ten rinks game, by 214 shots to 197, yesterday afternoon on the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club greens. At the conclusion of the match, it was found that two rinks had qualified for the spoons to be given for the biggest margin, W. J. Monk for The Rest who beat J. W. M. Dickson, Scots, by 28-12, and W. H. Train, Scots, beating R. Baldwin, The Rest, by 32-16.

Later in the evening the players sat down to a very enjoyable cold collation, served in the club house. This was followed by a smoking concert, a programme given by the following gentlemen largely contributing to the gaiety of the evening—Messrs. D. MacDonald A. Cheetham, F. G. Drakeford, W. J. Fulstow, W. Heaton, H. Wallace, S. Worley, W. J. Ward, J. Stevenson, E. Jacobs, R. Fyfe and T. Dearn.

The Match

The Rest at one time looked like scoring an easy win over the Scots, especially at the 15th and when they held a lead of 43 shots and generally they had the better of the middle half but the Scots put up a fighting finish and nearly caught up. The Rest's lead was too great and they just managed to get home by 17 shots, which shows the closeness of the match.

At the 5th end the Scots who started off well led by 54-41 but from then on till the 15th they were outplayed. At the 10th The Rest led by 105-95 and at the 15th by 166-128, in the last six ends the Scots scored 69 shots to their opponents 48 but they could not quite overcome the latter's big lead.

Sartorial Contrast

An S.V.C. veteran who played in yesterday's match. The Rest v. The Scots would have looked more at home among cannon balls than the peaceful woods of lawn bowls.

THE REST v. SCORS

W. J. Monk (skip)	28	J. W. M. Dickson (skip)	12
A. Denton (skip)	26	J. Bradley (skip)	21
A. Cheetham (skip)	18	C. W. Glover (skip)	15
S. S. Wilkinson (skip)	29	H. Finnigan (skip)	14
W. J. McDermott (skip)	18	J. Munro (skip)	25
R. Baldwin (skip)	16	W. H. Train (skip)	32
W. J. Ward (skip)	17	A. McGregor (skip)	24
H. G. Howard (skip)	16	A. Marshall (skip)	21
E. R. Harmer (skip)	23	C. W. Porter (skip)	17
G. A. da Silva (skip)	23	D. Ramsay (skip)	16
	214		197

POLO FINAL AT RANELAGH

Lord Louis Mountbatten's Adsdean team defeated Sir Harold Wernher's Someries House side in the final of the Invitation Tournament on the No. 1 ground at Ranelagh by 8 goals to 7, after extra time. Both Lord Louis Mountbatten and Captain Marrison were in great form for Adsdean, hitting three and four goals respectively. Lord Cowdray scored one. For Someries House Captain Dawnay hit three goals and Sir Harold Wernher and Captain Pert two each. J. F. Robinson, No. 1 for Adsdean, had to retire at the end of the fourth period owing to a strained leg muscle, and his place was taken by Lord Cowdray. The cup was presented to the winners by Lady Louis Mountbatten.

Major George Wilmot, said to be the only Jockey Club official to hold licences as judge, handicapper, clerk of the course, and clerk of the scales, died suddenly at Lingfield Park Club, Lingfield, recently. Aged 63. Major Wilmot served in France throughout the war. He was awarded the Military Cross. He then became well known as a judge and handicapper under the Jockey Club and National Hunt rules, and was for 17 years secretary of the Lingfield Park Race Club.

DUTCH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

After leading at the end of the second round and jointly holding first place after the third round, F. Robertson, Henry Cotton's assistant at Ashridge, fell away, and only tied for third place in the Dutch Open Championship, which concluded today. Robertson took 78 for his final round. The title was retained by F. van Donck, of Belgium, who had an aggregate of 286 for the 72 holes. He was two strokes ahead of Auguste Boyer, of Nice. Then came Robertson and C.S. Denny of Thorpe Hall, who each had aggregates of 294. J.J. Taylor of Potters Bar, was fifth, one stroke behind. Robertson played a magnificent second round yesterday and broke the record for the course with 68, which included six "birdies" and an "eagle". His putting was not accurate, or he might have returned a 65. He missed three short putts on the homeward half.

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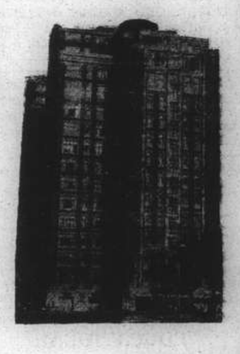

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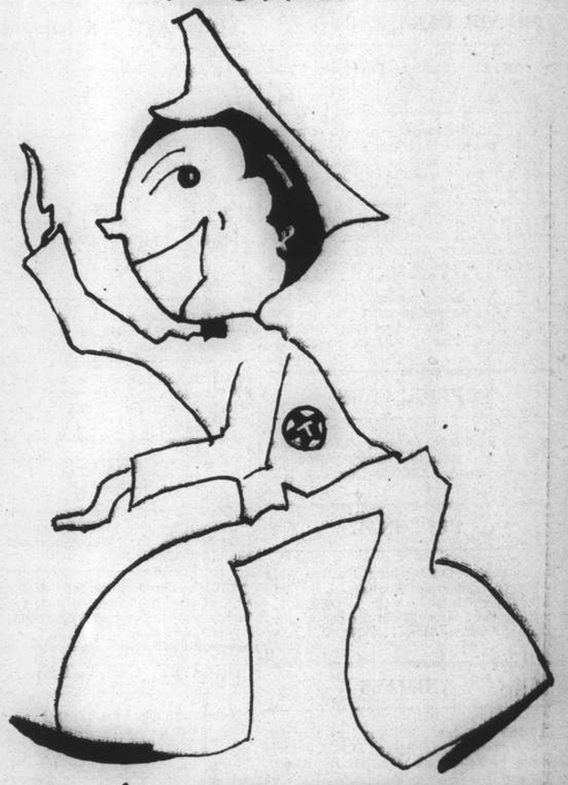

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd. will quote for advertising space and will accept advertising.

Italian Cruiser Arrives in Singapore

Singapore, Sept. 11.

The Italian cruiser Raimondo Monte Cuccoli arrived here this morning en route to Shanghai. After a brief stay, the vessel left in the afternoon and is due in Shanghai on September 15.—Reuter.

CHINA DETERMINED TO RESIST

Mr. W. H. Donald Gives His Views to Australians

Sydney, Sept. 11.

Japan to-day will launch the biggest offensive yet seen in the Far Eastern fighting in an attempt to drive the Chinese from their present positions, states Mr. W. H. Donald, Australian adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek, in the course of a statement to the "Sydney Morning Herald."

If the Japanese succeed, he declares, the Chinese will retire from position after position, continuing the fight until they are driven past the far western borders of China. The morale of the Chinese troops is good. and the people are resolute.

China, Mr. Donald proceeds, has no secret clauses with Soviet Russia in the non-aggression pact, and no arrangements of any kind with Russia or any other Power.

Japan, he says, has about 80 warships in the Shanghai region and 200 aeroplanes. The Chinese have shot down 44 Japanese 'planes, including 30 bombers carrying crews of six or eight men, while China has lost fifteen 'planes in aerial combat and a few which were bombed on the ground.

Mr. Donald avows that Japan aims at the domination of the whole of China, and that her present onslaughts are being conducted with calculated ferocity.

Despite four weeks of heavy artillery and shelling, however, he adds, the Chinese in Shanghai are still holding on and punishing the Japanese so severely that Japan is compelled to regard the operations as of a major character.—Reuter.

Chinese Army Well Prepared to Resist Push

(Continued from page 9)

tion, at present widely shared by neutral observers, that the casualty lists are being materially lengthened because Japan has virtual command of the air, and because of fears (whether justified or not) which operate to confine all movement of first-aid men to the hours of darkness, when the movement of transport of any sort is most difficult.

Liuhang Bombed

"If clearly defined areas were allocated for the collection of wounded on both sides, and declared free from attack by land or air, such incidents as the bombing of Liuhang some thirty minutes after I had left that village, having seen numerous wounded from the Yanghang sector being tended by their comrades, might be avoided. I would add that I have no knowledge whether any wounded men were hurt by the aerial 'strafe'—but if they were not it must be classified as a miracle which cannot be counted upon to recur while no clearly defined Red Cross zones exist."

Mr. Tiltman did not see any of the womens' corps declared by the Japanese military spokesman to have appeared on the Woosung front. But he adds: "Had they been in the lines which I visited it is improbable that I should have recognized them, because the night in question was so dark that I managed to drink a bottle of beer seated on a pile which I took to be sacks of rice, only to discover fifteen minutes later that it consisted of some thirty dead bodies!" Even the striking of a match was not encouraged by the troops near the line, who have learnt from experience that the Japanese soldier can shoot straight. Having seen much of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, North China and elsewhere, Mr. Tiltman has the highest opinion of their discipline and bravery.

"I have not yet visited the Japanese front lines outside Lotien and Woosung," he stated, "but I know without going there that the Japanese forces, second to none in patriotism, technical ability and sheer dogged courage, would prove worthy antagonists for troops much better supplied with the sinews of mechanized warfare than the Chinese appear to be. On the other hand there is most emphatically no resemblance whatever discernable between the Chinese army of yesterday and the confident, well-disciplined men whom I saw manning the trenches which bar the road inland from the Whangpoo. They are facing incredible hardships with a courage which deserves the most flattering tribute that a pen can write."

SOVIET REJECT THE TOKYO PROTEST

Cutter Said Found Within Their Waters

Moscow, Sept. 11.

The Soviet Foreign Office has rejected the Japanese protest regarding the detention of Japanese fishing-boats and their crews found in Soviet waters near Saghalien, and the Japanese cutter Azakazi Maru.

The Japanese Embassy was informed that the protest "was unfounded and based on misinformation." The Soviet spokesman added that the Japanese cutter was found two and a half miles from the Soviet shore, while guarding Japanese fishing-boats "illegally fishing in Soviet waters."—Reuter.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE SERIOUSLY ILL

Simla, Sept. 11.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the well-known Indian poet, dramatist and social reformer, is suffering from high blood pressure and is reported to be seriously ill. He is 76 years old.—Reuter.

Japanese Offensive in Lotien Area

(Continued from page 9)

In the Chapei sector, the spokesman reported two Japanese attacks on Chinese positions in the vicinity of Ai Kuo Girls' School and the North Railway Station. Both attacks, he said. were repulsed.

In the neighbourhood of Yutsai Road and Tienpao Road, east of Dixwell Road, Japanese sailors were said to be building breast-works, according to the spokesman. It appears, therefore, that the Japanese intend to remain on the defensive on the Yangtszepoo-Hongkew-North Szechuen Road line while their main forces launch out in a general offensive at Woosung and Lotien, he said.

Japanese Air Raid

Japanese aeroplanes raided Lunghwa yesterday morning and afternoon. The attack centred on the buildings which formerly housed the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Office. Shortly after 9 a.m., more than twenty bombs were dropped, six of which landed in the compound, destroying four houses. Others came to earth in the region near the Lunghwa Temple.

The Japanese airmen flew low and brought their machine-guns into action, according to a Chinese report. Consequently, 22 civilians were severely wounded. Two Chinese guards on duty at the Lunghwa headquarters were also wounded. The commander's Office, it was ascertained, had been evacuated.

It was later reported that seven civilians were killed in the raid, while a score or so received slight injuries in addition to the earlier casualty list. Damage done in the afternoon raid could not be ascertained in the evening.

Attack Near Shanghai University

Chinese forces, early yesterday morning. launched a determined attack on Japanese positions near a village in the north-west of Shanghai University, but were repulsed with severe losses after a bitter 20-minutes battle, a spokesman for the Japanese Fleet announced yesterday afternoon.

The attack, the spokesman said, was launched shortly after dawn, at about 5.30 o'clock, and by six o'clock, the Chinese were fleeing. Examination of the insignia found the Chinese dead after the battle, indicated that the troops were part of the 20th Independent brigade.

The spokesman further explained the object of the bombardments carried out by Japanese naval aircraft during the past few days.

Chinese gun emplacements in Pootung, the spokesman said, are the targets for Japanese bombers. He added that naval aircraft had also been engaged in bombing the Chinese positions at the front, and also behind the Chinese lines.

Offensive at Woosung

Sino-Japanese hostilities yesterday morning were mainly confined to the Woosung region as Japanese troops launched an offensive on Chinese positions on four fronts, according to a Chinese communiqué.

Under cover of a heavy barage of naval guns, Japanese troops commenced an attack on Chinese positions in the vicinity of Yuehpu and Yanghang shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, using a number of army tanks.

As the attacking forces were nearing a point not far from Tungfangchiao in the Yanghang sector, the Japanese tanks were greeted with shells from Chinese light artillery.

The Chinese shells, according to the Chinese military communiqué, were "most effective," destroying four of the Japanese tanks.

Meanwhile, it was stated, a detachment of over 1,000 Japanese troops started to attack the Chinese left flank, while another detachment of undisclosed strength rushed the Chinese right flank.

Battle Near Woosung

Japanese troops in the Woosung sector, it was learned, started a severe onslaught on the Chinese positions on Friday afternoon, with the assistance of a squadron of bombing planes. The Chinese made a temporary retreat.

But as night fell, the communiqué said, Chinese troops launched a counter-offensive by way of Taochiatsai between Liuchiatsai and Hsinmuchiao, and by midnight, it was stated, the Chinese had regained the ground lost in the late afternoon.

The tide once more changed shortly afterwards, the communiqué admitted. A large Japanese force, composed of two full battalions, sprang a surprise attack on the Chinese right flank, in the vicinity of Changchiatsun.

The onslaught was so severe, the communiqué said, that the Chinese had to evacuate Changchiatsun and Wuchiatsun. and were making a gallant stand at Miaotsun while awaiting reinforcements.

Meantime, at the Lotien sector, the communiqué stated, the Japanese troops, apparently having been heavily reinforced. were planning a frontal offensive on the Chinese positions there.

The objective, according to the communiqué, aimed no doubt at seeking a junction between Japanese troops at the Lotien and Yanghang sectors.

Miaotsun Occupied

Victorious in a combat that lasted from sunset to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a portion of the Ishii detachment yesterday occupied Miaotsun, according to a communique issued last night by the headquarters of the Japanese expeditionary force.

Fierce fighting, the statement said, was in progress throughout the day in the vicinity of Yanghangchen and Chenchiahangchen, west of Paoshan. "Heavy losses" were, according to the communique, suffered by the Chinese forces in a series of engagements with the Kawamura, Tagami and Ishii detachments.

At the close of the day, the statement declared, the Japanese lines were within 300 metres of the Chinese positions, and "bitter fighting" was in progress.

CHINESE IN PARIS AID RELIEF FUNDS

Paris, Sept. 11.

A committee of Chinese ladies, under the chairmanship of Mme. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador, has been formed to aid relief of wounded and destitute in the Sino-Japanese conflict. Funds have already been sent to the Nanking Government to be distributed to the various relief organizations in China. —Havas.

Four Killed in R.A.F. Crash in Yorkshire

London, Sept. 11.

Four men were killed in the crash of a Royal Air Force 'plane at Guisborough, Yorkshire, today. This was the fifth fatal R.A.F. accident this month and the third this week. There have been sixty R.A.F. accidents this year, resulting altogether in 101 deaths. In the whole of last year there were 54 R.A.F. accidents causing a total of 96 deaths.—Reuter.

Virtual Accord Reached on the Mediterranean

(Continued from page 9)

Rome, Sept. 11.

Soviet Russia's diplomatic aggression smashed Italian solidarity with the Franco-British proposals regarding the Mediterranean, the Milan "Popolo d'Italia" declared editorially to-day.

Italy will refuse to join any international "War on submarine terrorism." It was believed that Signor Mussolini wrote the editorial which was headed "Moscow Introduced the Mediterranean Piracy."

"Emissaries from the Kremlin provoked the attacks on the Deutschland and the Barletta and also attempted to torpedo the Leipzig and Havock," said the editorial. "Even following the attempt on the Havock, the origin of which can be traced through damages suffered by a Hispano-Russian submarine now moored at the mouth of the River Gironde, Italian solidarity remained unchanged."

Fascist officials, answering Russia's threat of direct action, said that any reprisals would be regarded as an act of war. "If Russia takes her own measures, Italy will not consider them retaliation but aggression," they said.—United Press.

Reserved Attitude

Rome, Sept. 11.

Officials here maintain a strictly reserved attitude toward the conference at Nyon, but it is believed that Italy is not opposed in principle to the acceptance of a Mediterranean control zone plan.

Any acceptance is likely to be hedged with reservations, and it is believed that it will be clearly stipulated that Italy will not tolerate the presence of any Soviet Russian warships in the Mediterranean.

She may also insist on the participation of Germany, as one of the original naval control powers, and also that any invitation will have to emanate from the Non-Intervention Committee after the Italian delegate has had the opportunity of expressing Italian views and voicing possible amendments.—Reuter.

SS. PRES. HOOVER AGAIN TROUBLED

Crew Walk Ashore When Bell Boy Hit by Engineer

Honolulu, Sept. 11.

The Dollar liner President Hoover, recent victim of Chinese bombs off Woosung, was delayed here three hours to-day before sailing for San Francisco when the crew walked out in sympathy with one of the ship's bell boys.

The ship first was delayed as police sought to serve a warrant on the chief engineer, F. W. Wilkinson, who had been charged by the bell boy, H. Wilson, with having hit him over the head with a bottle because of his failure to respond to the service bell promptly.

Captain Yardley, however, refused to permit anyone but a United States marshal to serve the warrant on the chief engineer, whereupon the crew walked off the ship in a sympathy strike with the bell boy. Later, however, the crew returned to the Hoover and the ship sailed after the captain promised to adjust the dispute in San Francisco.—United Press.

BRITISH CREW SIT DOWN IN COLONY

Protest Against Carrying Cargo to Japan

Hongkong, Sept. 11.

The British crew of the steamer Severnleigh, owned by the Severn Steamship Co. and at present chartered by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, started a sit-down strike to-day in protest "against the carriage of materials to Japan, thus aiding her in her war of aggression against China."

The vessel was to sail yesterday morning, but the men refused to work the ship, declaring that they were even prepared to go to gaol. The present cargo consists of coal from Haiphong.—Reuter.

CHINESE RLY. ORDERS NOT CANCELLED

British Firms Continue Work for Peiping Line

London, Sept. 10.

The Chinese Government Purchasing Commission emphatically deny reports that British steel manufacturers have temporarily ceased work on Chinese orders as a precautionary measure.

From the beginning of the year, contracts to a total value of about £800,000 have been placed in Great Britain, chiefly for rails, bridges and structural steel for the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

About half of these orders, it is stated, has been fulfilled up to the beginning of hostilities in Shanghai, and the execution of the remainder continues regularly, although shipment obviously presents temporary difficulties.—Reuter.

STEAMER FLYING BRITISH FLAG CAPTURED

Palma, Majorca, Sept. 11.

The Nationalist cruiser Canarias has captured the tanker Romford, flying the British flag, and has taken her to Ceuta. The Romford was formerly the Ionea, of Greek registry. She carried a cargo of oil for a Spanish Government port.—Reuter.

Japanese Plan For Protracted China Fighting

Premier and War Minister State Their Views

HOSTILITIES MAY GO ON INTO 1938

Tokyo, Sept. 10.

The belief that current Sino-Japanese hostilities will extend into 1938 was expressed here this afternoon by the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, to assembled newspapermen.

"It is unlikely," the Premier declared, "that hostilities will be terminated by the end of this year. On the contrary, there is much possibility that the hostilities will extend into 1938."

Prince Konoye then emphasized that the fighting services will be given special consideration when the budget for the next fiscal year is drawn up. He added that the next budget will be estimated on the expectation that hostilities will continue.

Questioned as to whether the Government was contemplating the creation of various organs further to strengthen national solidarity, the Premier declared that the Government was at present so engrossed in the sucessful conduct of military operations against the Chinese that no particular attention had been given the establishment of new agencies.

Regarding the reported intention of the Government of sending special envoys to Europe and the United States to explain Japan's case, Prince Konoye voiced the opinion that businessmen would be best suited for the mission. He emphasized that businessmen would be able to secure deeper understanding with various interested quarters abroad.

War Minister's Views

"Although the results achieved by the Japanese forces in both North China and the Shanghai area are fully up to expectations, Japan should redouble her efforts to bring about an early termination of the current conflict," Gen. Gen Sugiyama, Minister of War, declared yesterday afternoon in an exclusive interview with Domei.

The Minister of War emphasized, however, that the nation should also be fully prepared for a protracted conflict.

"With the army and navy working in close co-operation," Gen. Sugiyama declared, "we are continuing our drive in the Shanghai area with renewed confidence. The Chinese are striving to hold the Shanghai sector by massing the bulk of their troops at that point as they realize that Shanghai is the heart of China."

Referring to the situation in the North, the Minister of War predicted that the front lines would be extended.—Domei.

$82,000,000 WORTH OF BONDS SOLD

Subscriptions for New Loan Continue to Pour in

Total subscriptions for the Liberty Bonds reached the figure of $82,000,000 yesterday, according to an announcement of the Committee in charge of the sale of the bonds.

It was stated that when the final reports from the local Chamber of Commerce headed by Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai are received the first instalment of $100,000,000 will most probably be over-subscribed as large blocks of the bonds are understood to have been taken up by many commercial houses and prominent local individuals.

Much is also expected of the local Kwangtung Guild which is generally recognized as one of the most active and influential units now engaged in public as well as individual solicitations. It was stated at the office of the Committee that the local Kwangtung Guild is working in co-operation with various political and commercial leaders in Canton with a view to presenting the largest total amount undertaken by any single unit.

BRITISH LABOUR'S CONDEMNATION

Sir Walter Citrine Speaks on Local Hostilities

London, Sept. 11,

Speaking before the Trade Union Congress, Sir Walter Citrine declared himself against war and proposed a motion of sympathy towards the Chinese people involved in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

"Organized labour throughout the world", he said, "condemns the unprincipled and unprovoked invasion of China by Japan as a crime against a nation which desires only to live in peace with all other nations and to develop its ancient civilization. The Congress views with horror the indiscriminate murder of the civilian population in Chinese towns and cities by the Japanese naval, military and air forces, and expresses profound sympathy with the sufferings of the Chinese people."—Havas.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS INJURE THREE

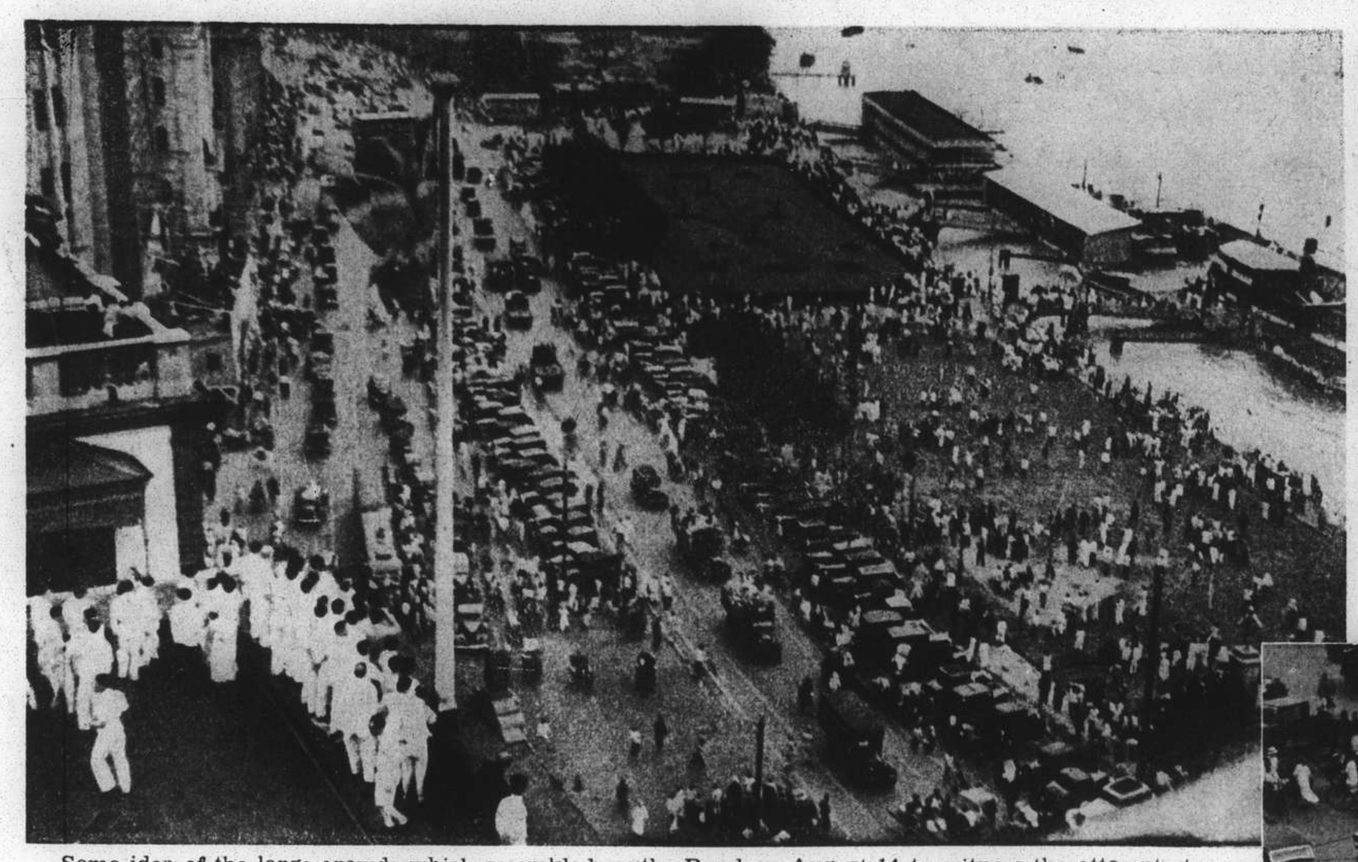
Fragments of anti-aircraft shells fell into the Settlement at three places yesterday, injuring three Chinese. All of the injured were conveyed from the corner of Avenue and Hardoon Roads at about 2.50 p.m. by a Fire Brigade ambulance. At that time, fragments also fell in Temple Lane area, Bubbling Well district, but no injuries were reported. The shells were reported to be fired by Chinese anti-aircraft guns in Chapei on two Japanese 'planes which were above Markham Road District. Shrapnel from anti-aircraft guns fell in Lane 579, off Yu Ya-ching Road at 10 o'clock last night. No injuries were reported. In the afternoon, a Chinese, struck by a stray bullet in Yulin Road district, was conveyed by a Fire Brigade ambulance to the Lester Chinese Hospital.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

Vol. VIII, No. 34 SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 12, 1937 GRATIS

Four Weeks of Hostilities. A Retrospect of what has happened in and around Shanghai since Hostilities opened on August 13.



Some idea of the large crowds which assembled on the Bund on August 14 to witness the attempts to bomb the Idzumo.

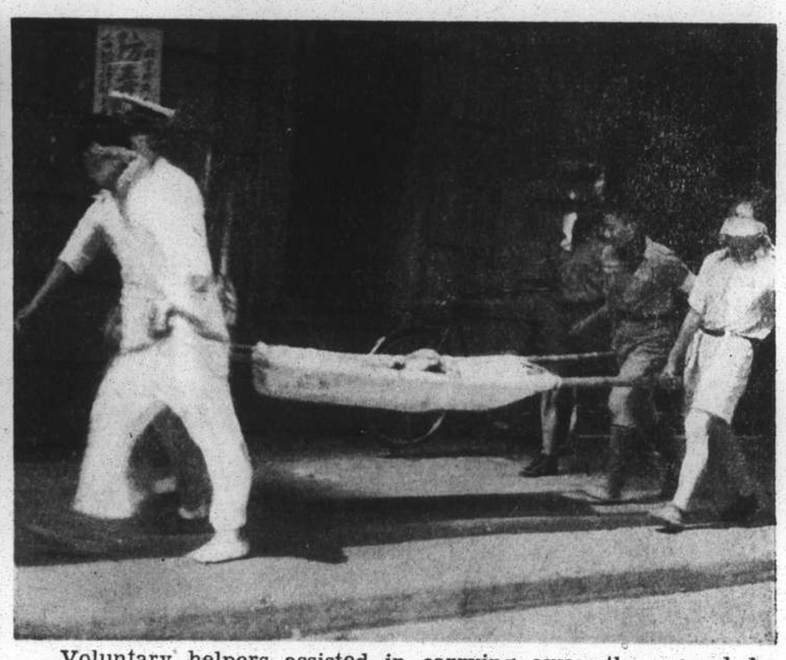
When disaster fell in Nanking Road. Great loss of life resulted from the dropping of Bombs on the Saturday afternoon.

Another view of the street with a car blazing in the distance and glass and wreckage all over the road.

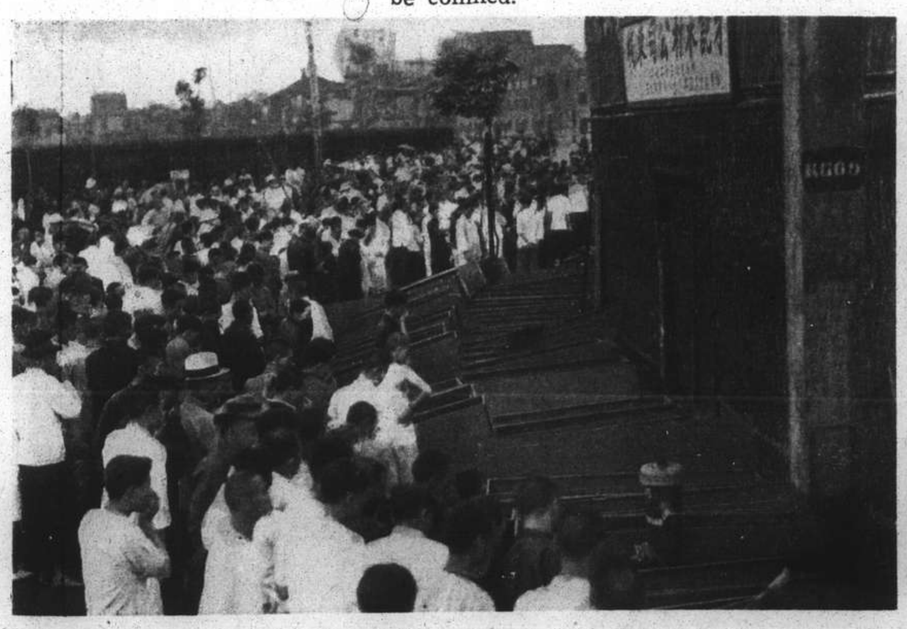
Carrying off the Japanese who was assaulted by the crowd on Saturday morning, August 14.

The destruction which was wrought by a bomb or bombs at the junction of Yu Ya-ching Road and Avenue Edward VII was even more appalling than in Nanking Road. Victims taken away to be coffined.

Some days later a bomb fell at the junction of Chekiang and Nanking Roads, when again there was a serious loss of life.



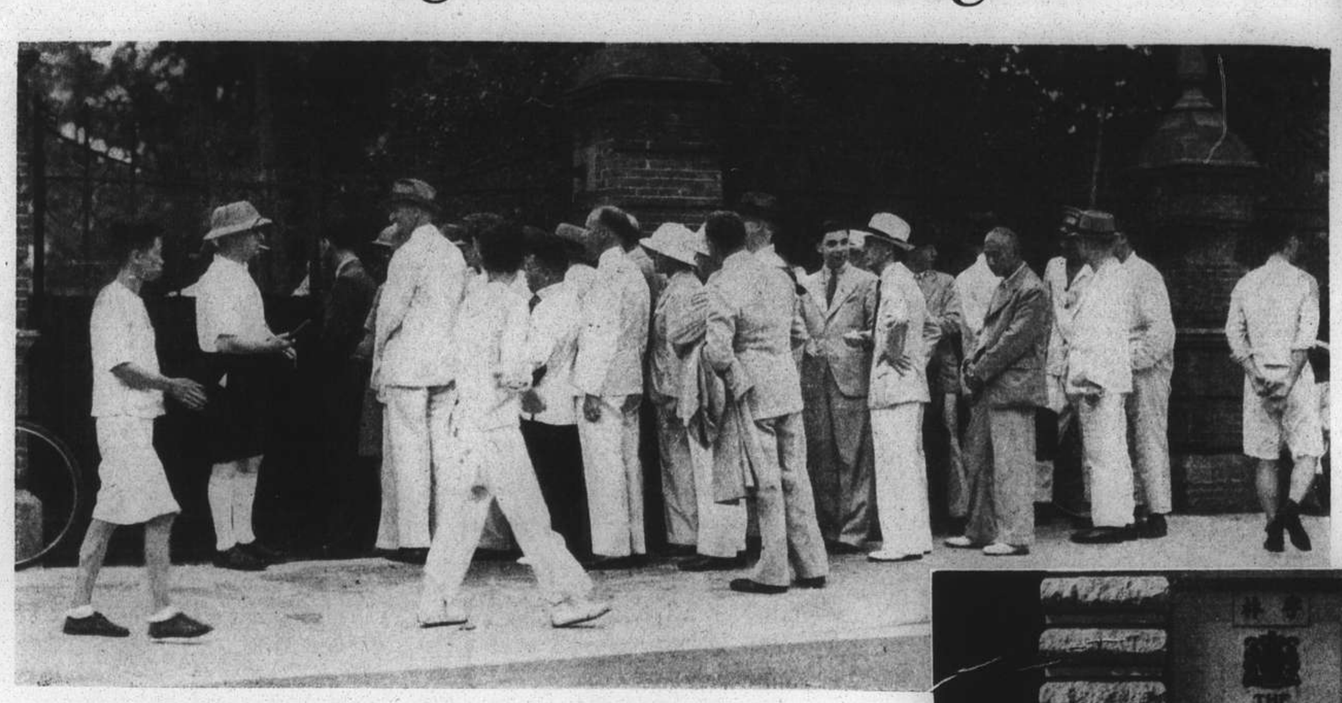
Voluntary helpers assisted in carrying away the wounded and the remains of the dead.



Hundreds of coffins laid out in Race Course Road to take the bodies of those killed at the junction of Yu Ya-ching Road and Avenue Edward VII.

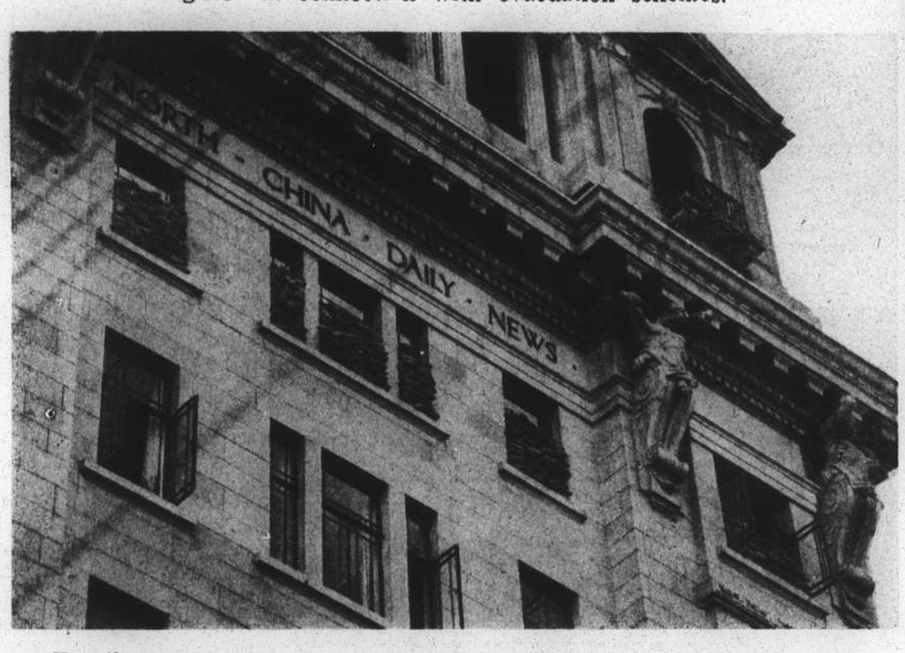
Some idea of the damage which was caused when the Japanese carried out a bombing raid on Nantao in the neighbourhood of Shanghai South railway station.

Refuges and Refugees



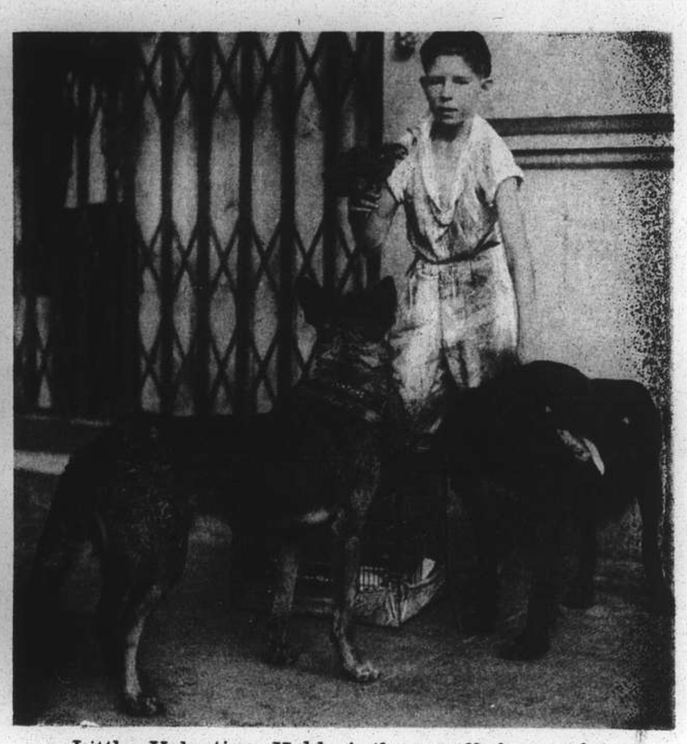
Local German residents attending at the Kaiser Wilhelm Schule to register in connection with evacuation schemes.

An armoured car with crew outside the sandbag emplacement constructed at the corner of the Bund and Foochow Road.

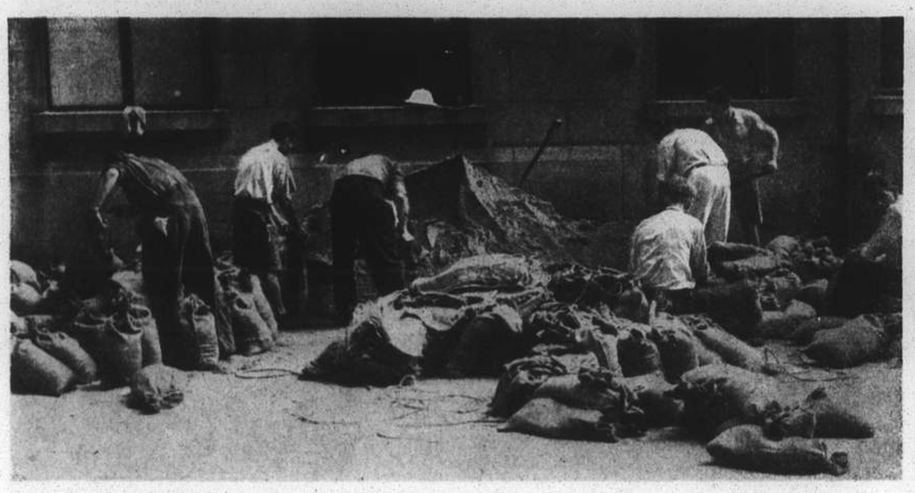


For the protection of the composing staff of the N.C.D.N. it was necessary to sandbag the windows of the sixth floor of the building.

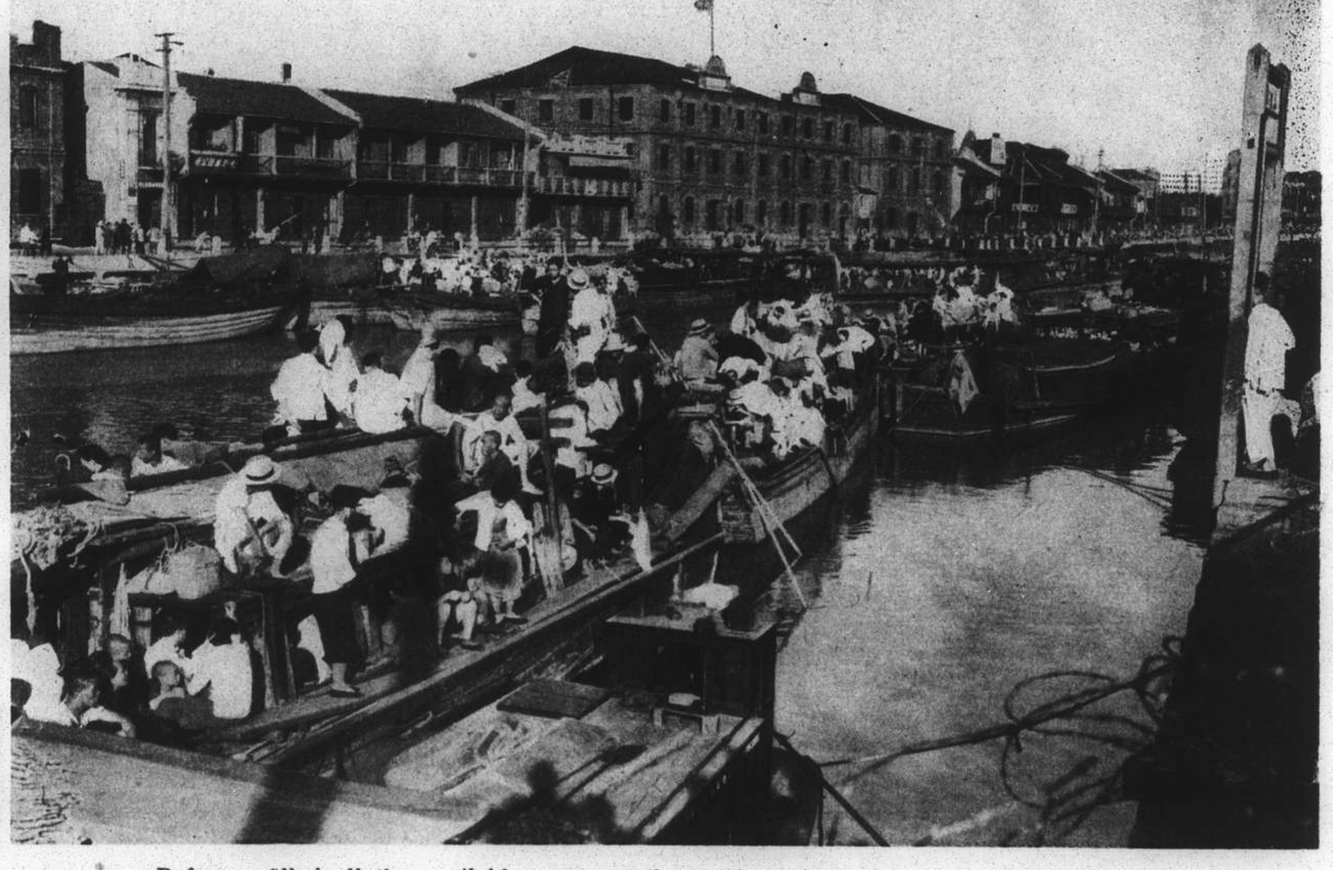
Entrance to the N.C.D.N. building, protected from shrapnel and stray bullets from Pootung.



Little Valentine Holdosi the small boy, who, when evacuated from Yangtszepoo, courageously made the trip back to bring his pets to safety.



Filling the sandbags which now protect so many office buildings in Shanghai.



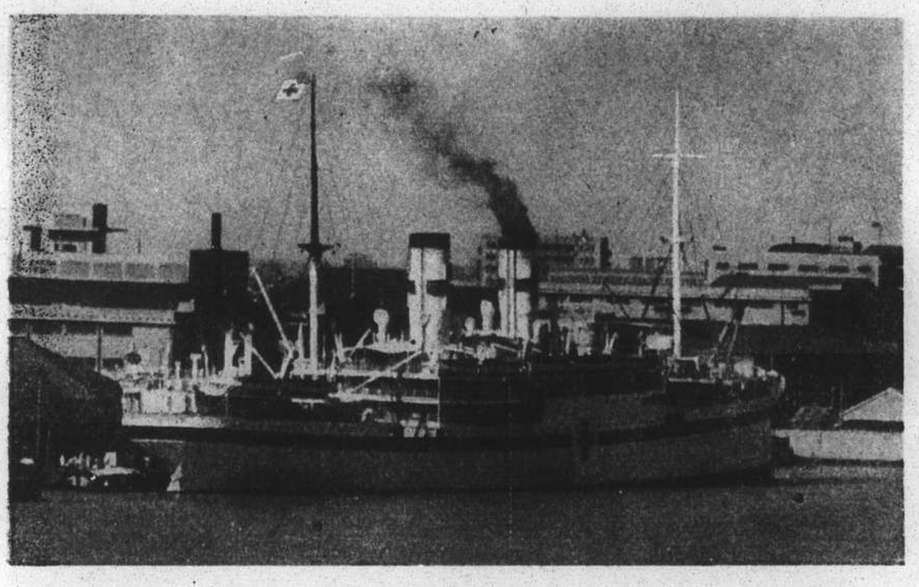
Refugees filled all the available space on the creek craft in their trek to find safety.

Some of the refugees for Hongkong waiting to be taken off to their ship.

Thousands of Chinese waited on the wharves for ships to carry them to points south of Shanghai, or anywhere that was safe.

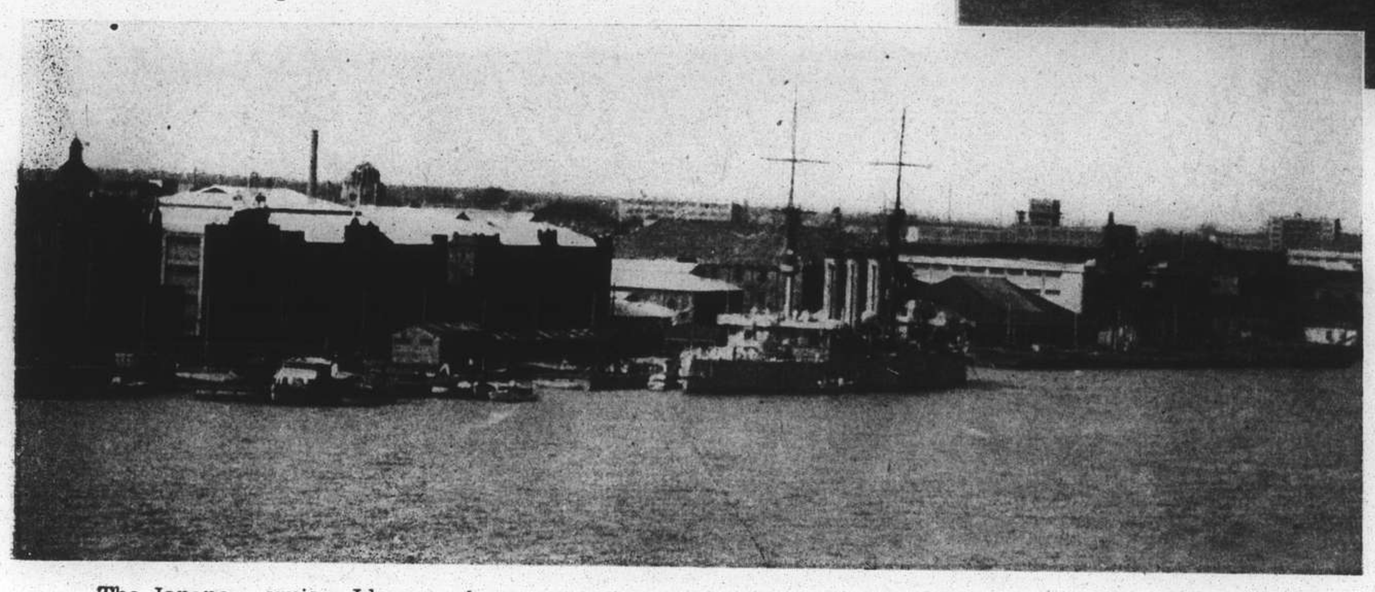
More refugees preparing to embark with the Navy ready with an ever helping hand.

Scenes in the Harbour

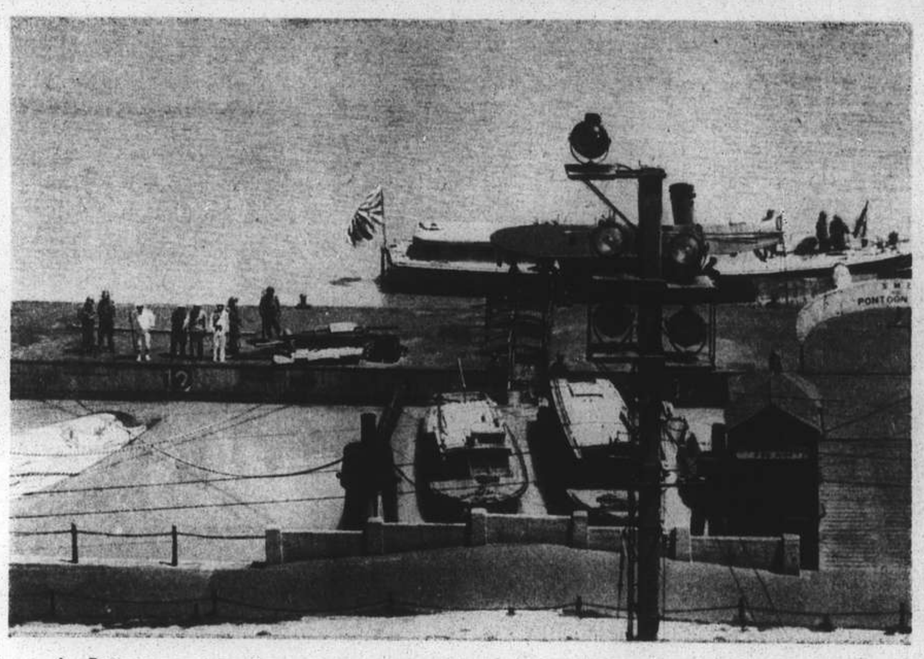


A Japanese Hospital ship tied up alongside a wharf in Hongkew.

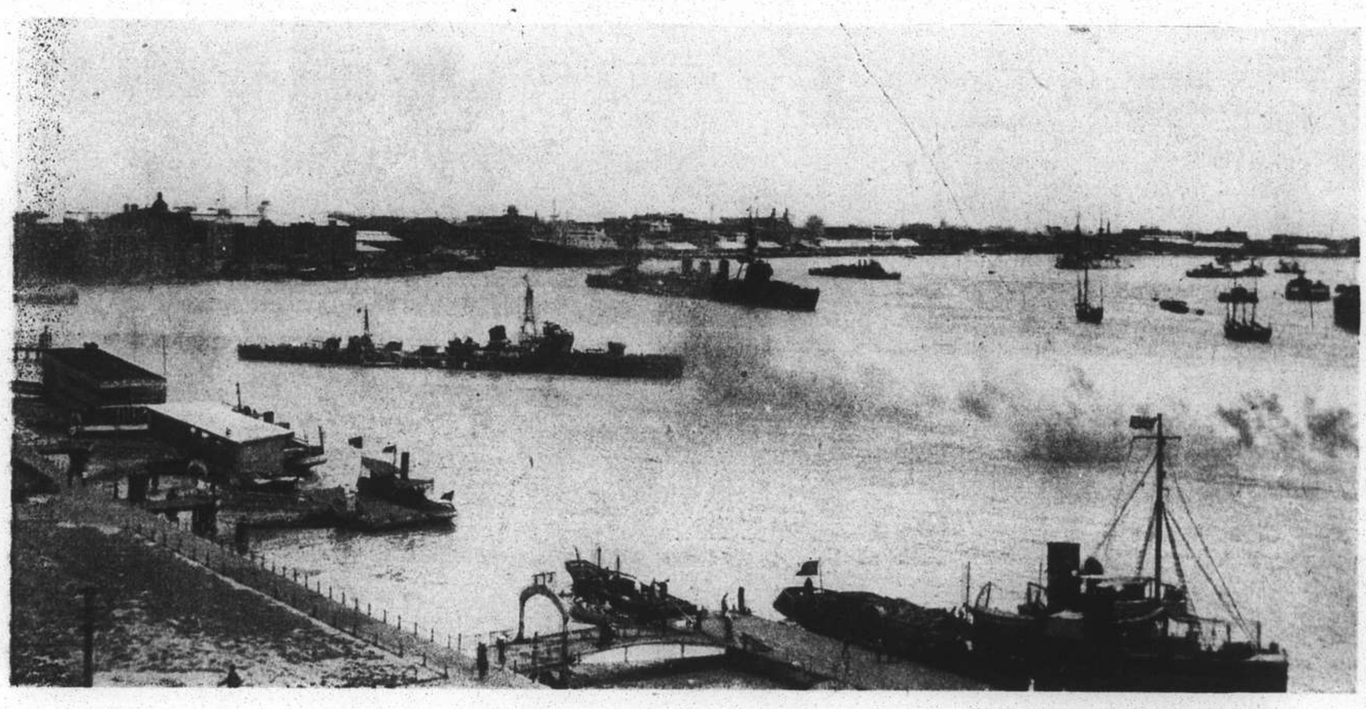
Warships of many nations assembled in the Whangpoo opposite the Bund for the purpose of protecting their nationals.



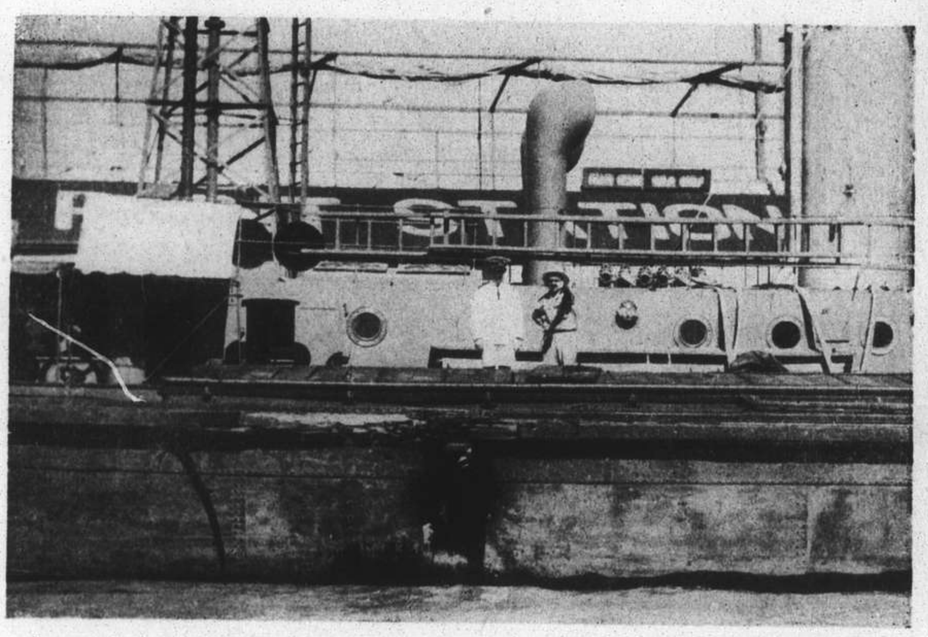
The Japanese cruiser Idzumo whose presence near the Japanese Consulate General was a continual source of irritation to the Chinese.



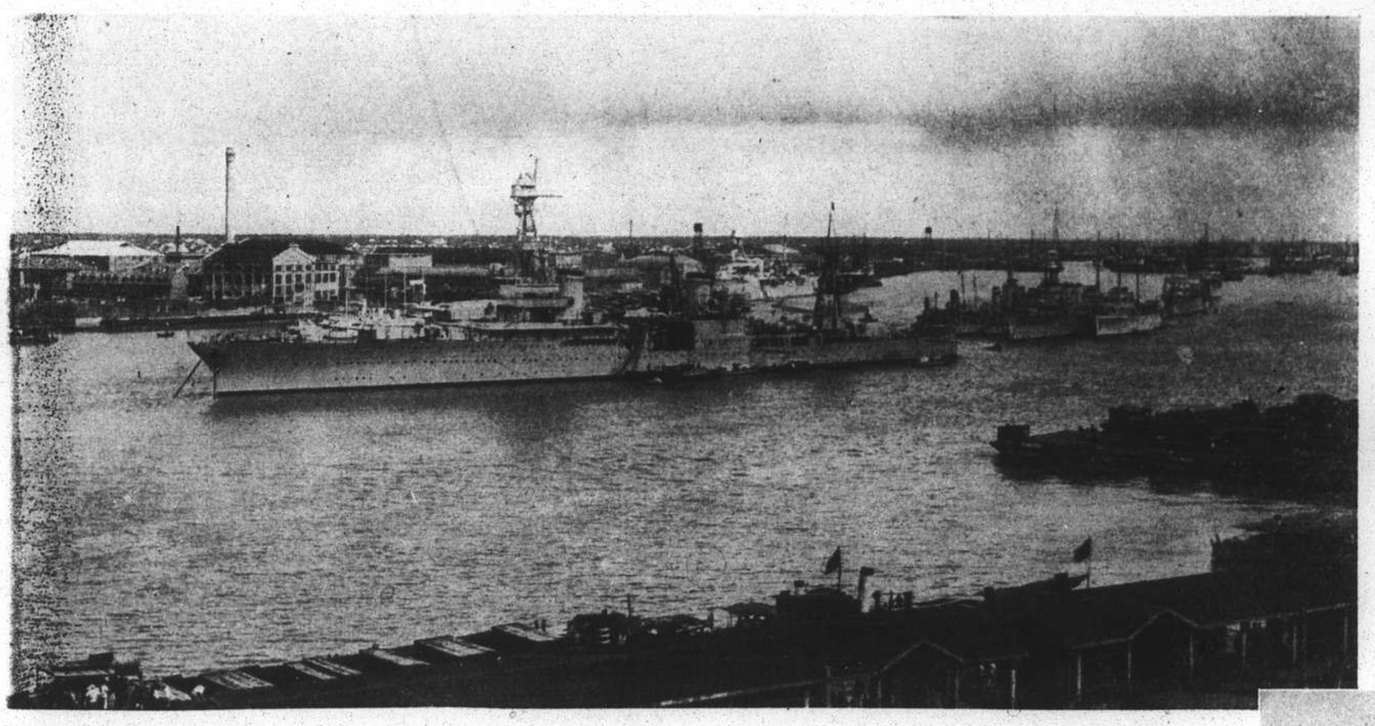
A Japanese naval party comes ashore on a Bund pontoon for the purpose of inspecting the speed boat with which an attempt was made to torpedo the Idzumo. The small vessel, bottom up, can be seen on the left.



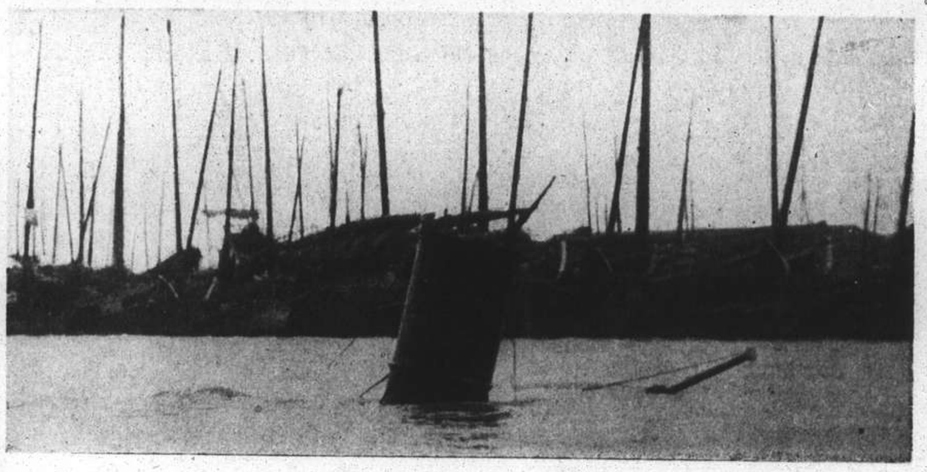
When the Japanese navy shelled Pootung destroyer No. 1 took up a position south of Soochow Creek, off the Public Gardens.



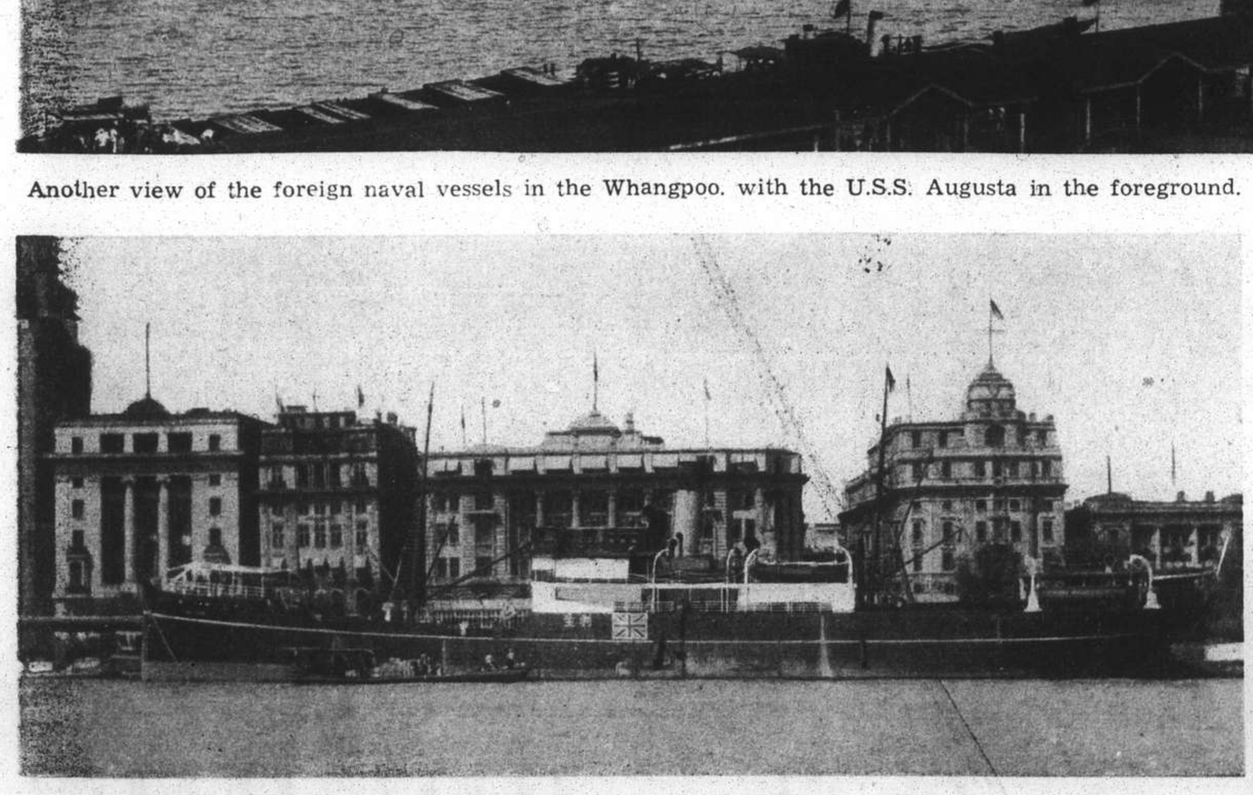
A stray shell tore this hole in a lighter during one of the bombardments.



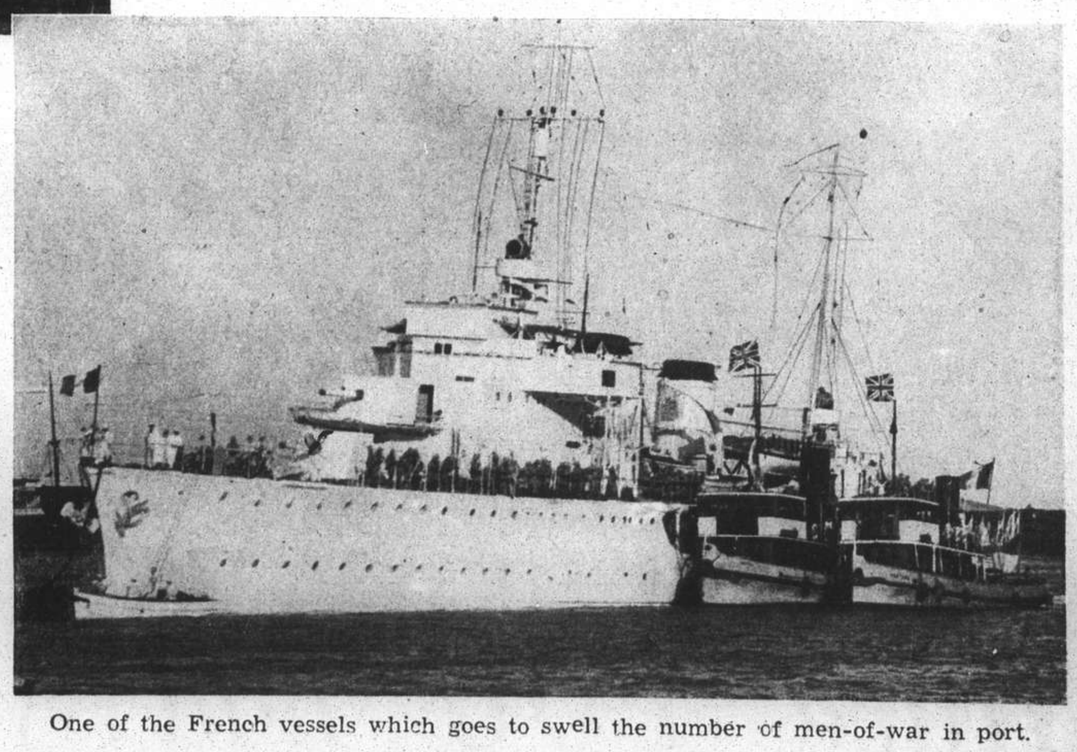
Another view of the foreign naval vessels in the Whangpoo. with the U.S.S. Augusta in the foreground.



Steamers and other vessels, including junks were sunk to make the boom across the Whangpoo from the Nantao bund.



Coasting steamers instead of being able to tie up at their usual wharves have been obliged to use the Peking Road jetty.

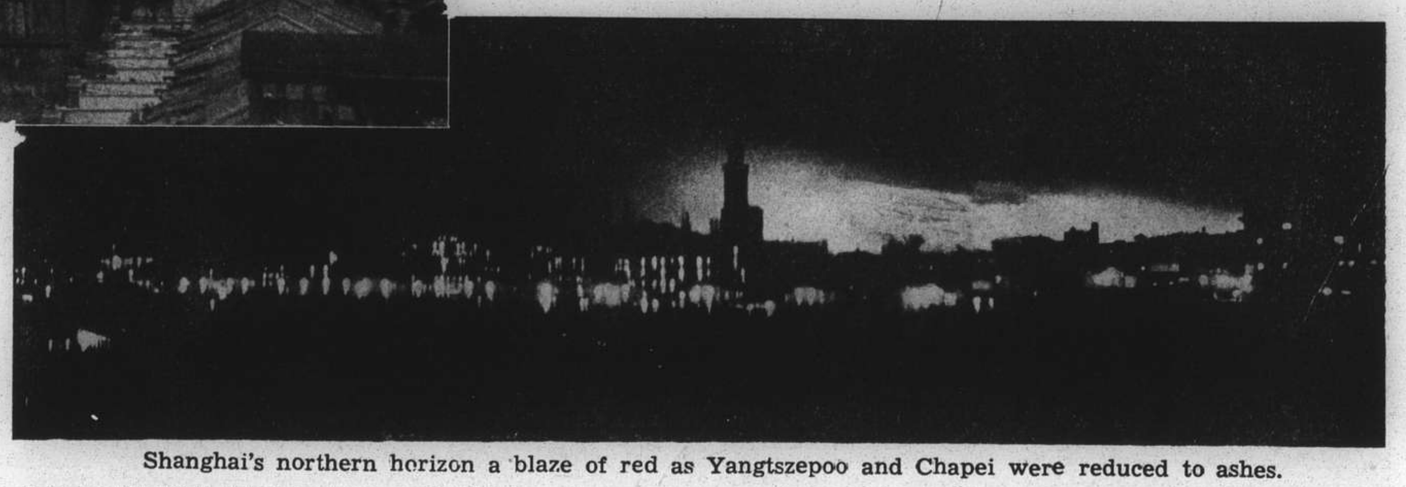


One of the French vessels which goes to swell the number of men-of-war in port.

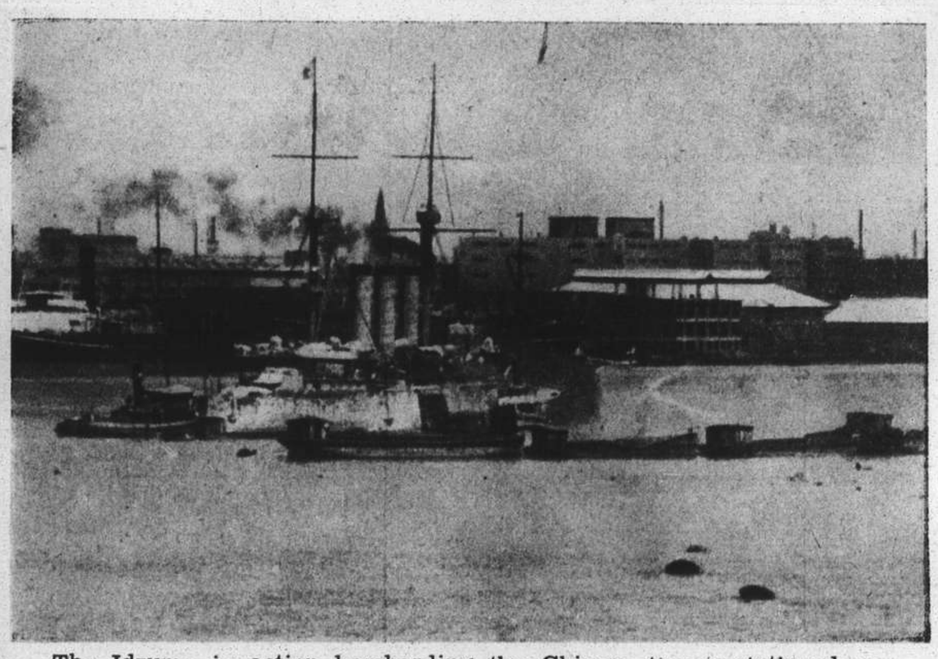
A Horizon of Fire

Huge clouds of smoke over Shanghai when the big fire at Pootung Point broke out after the Japanese bombardment.

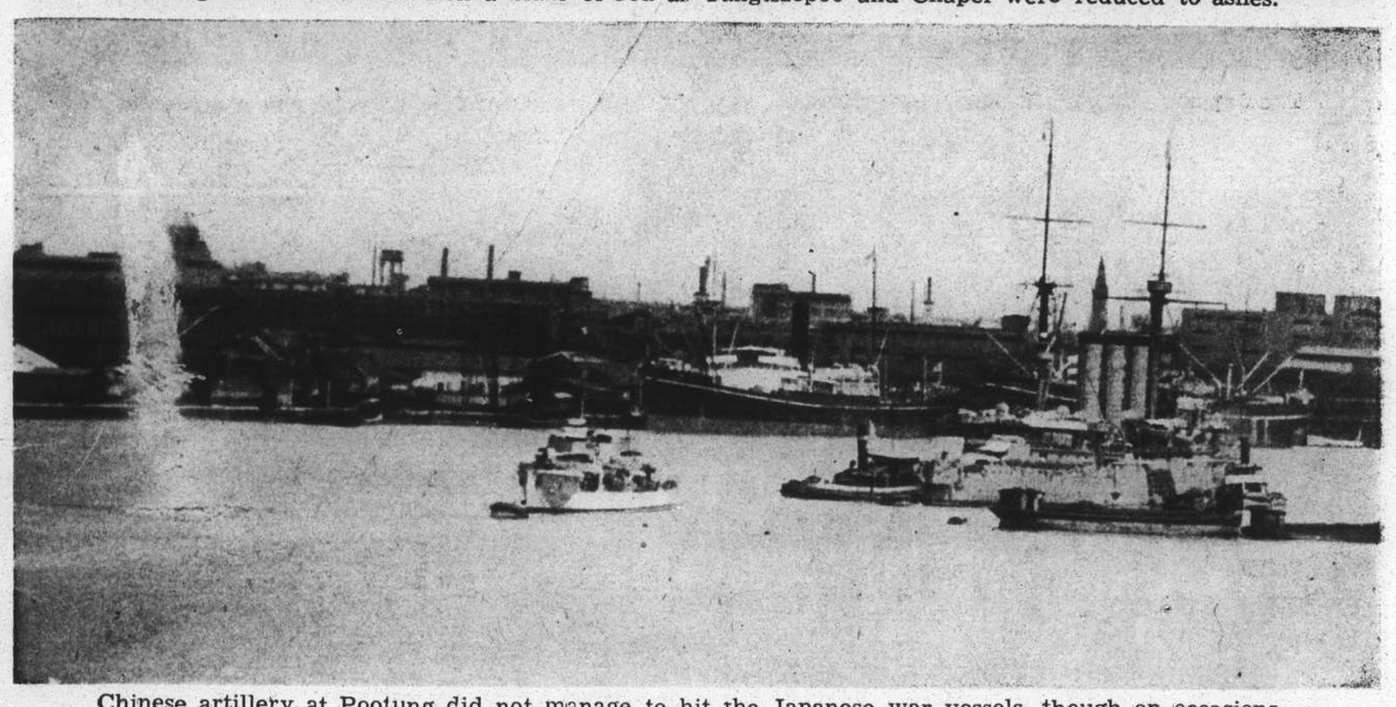
The trail of smoke left by a Japanese aeroplane which burst into flames while bombing Markham Road junction.



Shanghai's northern horizon a blaze of red as Yangtszepoo and Chapei were reduced to ashes.

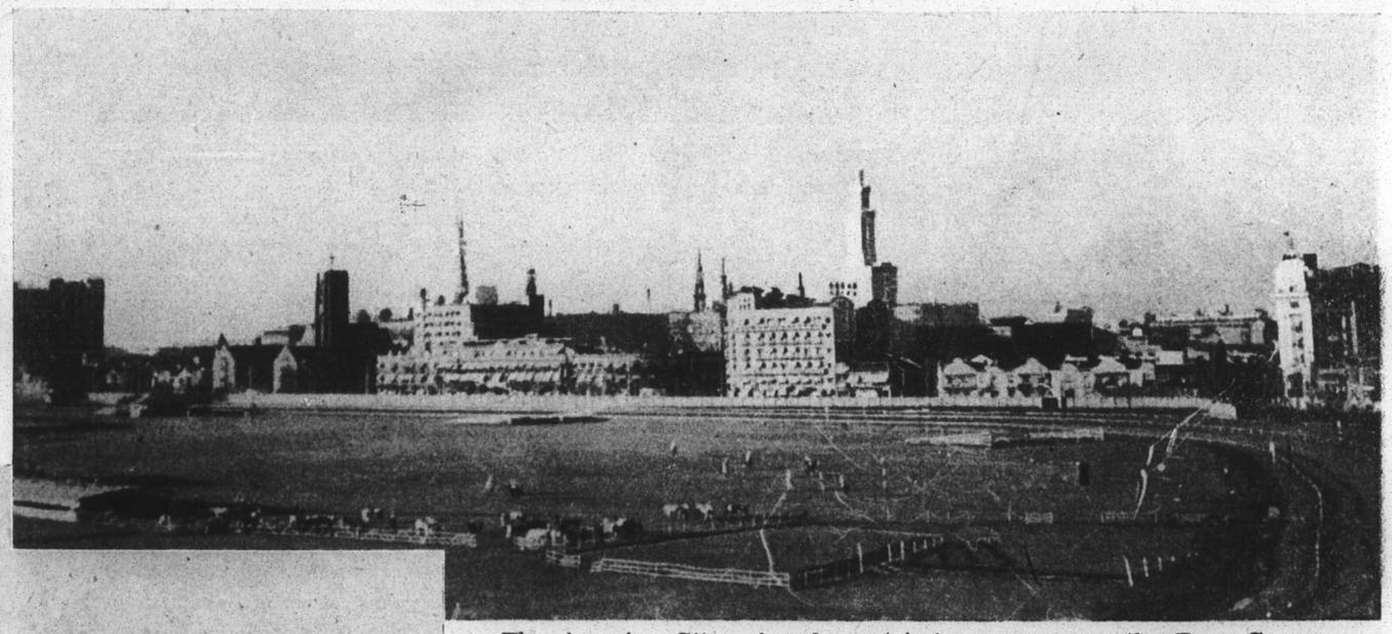


The Idzumo in action bombarding the Chinese troops stationed on the Pootung peninsula.



Chinese artillery at Pootung did not manage to hit the Japanese war vessels, though on occasions, such as this, projectiles went very close.

The fire on Pootung Point when the Japanese had finished bombarding it.



The Amazing City.—A polo match in progress on the Race Course, while Yangtszepoo burns in the distance.

A burst of one of the first projectiles which the Japanese fleet threw into Pootung.

The fire caused by the Japanese when they aroused great indignation by bombing the Shanghai South Station on the ground that troops were entraining there.

Have YOU had your Daily BOVRIL?